THE
"GIRL FROM FRISCO"
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST AND THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY

VOL. V NO. 271 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I., sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
BOMBAY BRANCH
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAMES'

Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.

V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,600,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandlay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa.
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius.
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe India, Africa, America and Australia are purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED,

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at.

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tiehling
Honolulu	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsingtau
Liaoyang	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBR, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2¼ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

Branches and Agencies:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Sukkur, Ajmer, Karachi, Bombay, Lucknow, Nagpur, Bankipur, Poona, Mangalore, Calcutta, Bangalore.

Funds exceed	Rs. 25,00,000
Surplus about	,, 1,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured etc.

Pushing Agents wanted all over India.

Bharat Buildings, Lahore.

K. C. VIDYARTTI,
Manager.

LALA MORARI LAL,
Representative Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd.,
301, Hornby Road,
Opposite to Whiteaway & Laidlaw,
Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs 1,20,00,0000
Claims paid exceeds	Rs. 36 00 000
Annual Income exceeds ..	Rs 25 00 000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE
ORIENTAL,

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company,

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,50,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTIAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.

Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

Messrs. P. HORMUSJI & COMPANY.

No. 123, Crawford Market,

Central Compound.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST.

Daily bazar suppliers of dry and fresh fruits, vegetables, ice, fish and oilmanstores to Navies, Clubs, Hotels and private Families Commission Agents, Purveyors and General Merchants.

All orders local or up-country carefully executed and promptly despatched under the special supervision of the proprietors.

Prices exceptionally cheap, genuineness of every article guaranteed.

A TRIAL ORDER EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

CASH ONLY WITH ORDER OR V. P.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE SURAT WEAVING MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at Bombay, at No. 67-69 Nagdevi Street, on MONDAY, the 26th November, 1917, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), to transact the following business:

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made upto 30th June, 1917.
2. To sanction declaration of a dividend on Shares.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 19th November to 2nd December, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
M. N. HATIMBHOY & Co.,
721 Agents.

THE BHURTPORE PRESS COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 20th November, 1917, at the Registered Office of the Company No. 10 Tamarind Lane, Fort, Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal Mansions at 3-30 p.m., (B.T.), to consider and pass the special resolution given below:—

SPECIAL RESOLUTION.

"That the Directors of this Company be and they are hereby authorised and empowered to extend the business of the Company by starting gin and press factory or factories and for that purpose purchase, acquire or lease land, either leasehold or free-hold with or without building or with or without machinery or any other Manufactory or Manufacturies, from any joint stock Company or Companies or other private or public concern at any place in India, as the Directors may deem proper, on such terms and conditions as they the Directors in their discretion may deem fit, and do all other acts and deeds and build buildings and purchase machinery for working such new factory or factories."

By Order of the Board,
PREMJI OOKERDA & Co.,
Secretaries, and Agents.
Bombay, 3rd November, 1917. 722

THE BHURTPORE PRESS COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 20th November, 1917, at the registered Office of the Company No. 10, Tamarind Lane, Fort, at 3 p.m., (B.T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors Report and audited Balance Sheet and profit and loss account of the Company made up to 30th June, 1917.
2. —To declare a dividend.
3. —To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. —To appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.
5. —To confirm the appointment of Mr. Purshotamdas Goculdas Premji as a director.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th Nov. to 6th December, 1917, both days inclusive, when the Books of the Company will be open for the inspection of the Shareholders.

By Order of the Board,
PREMJI OOKERDA & Co.,
Secretaries & Agents.
Bombay, 3rd November, 1917. 723

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that I Seth BHAWANI GOVIND, permanently residing in Poona, Somwar, Peth, House No. 30, have contracted to purchase from KAZI ALI KAZI DAWOOD, his two undermentioned properties.

Any persons having any claims against the said properties by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his address given above, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without such regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULES OF THE 2 PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—ALL that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the Messuage, Tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Ferguson Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 2107 (9), Street No. 11034 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1/26137 and containing by admeasurement 839 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property of Behram H. Warden, on the West by the property of Haji Dada Haji Ali on the North by the said Ferguson Road and on the South by the vacant ground.

SECONDLY.—ALL that piece or parcel of Quit and ground rent land or ground together with the Messuage, Tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the Western side of Kamathipura Street, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7667, Street No. 206 208 and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1945, 1946, New No. 9081, Old Survey No. 320, New Survey No. 5013 and containing by admeasurement 329 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by Kumbharwada Street on the West by the Sweeper's lane on the North by the property of Raja Aja and on the South by the property of Ramji Vella's Temple.

Dated this 12th day of November, 1917.

(Sd) SETH BHAWANI GOVIND.

FASHION—UP-TO-MARK.

USE Our "English," "French," "Chinese" and "Japanese" Silk's and highly finished "Art Embroidery."

CHIC AND BEAUTY IN EVERY THREAD.

OUR Stock leads the fashion of the day and our patrons are the leaders of "fashion-up-to-date" *Our Show Room is a veritable palace of.*

MODERN SILK FOR MODERN DRESSES.

SILKS Our Show Room is a Palace of Silk goods, To visit it is a *"Study in Modern fashion* and modern Dress materials. *Your visit. Solicited.*

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

TRY YOUR LUCK

2,000 HANDSOME AND BEAUTIFUL FREE PRIZES

WHERE?

AT JAPANESE FINE ARTS

NEXT TO NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd.

To be distributed among 2,000 first Customers purchasing goods upto Rs. 10 or above. Not merely the prizes, but a great amusement too for the Customers in the drawing of the prizes.

COMMENCING FROM 5th NOVEMBER 1917.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE HAIR collected in fasli 1326 at the Shaving Shed at Simhachellam Temple, Vizianagram Samasthanam, Vizagapatam District will be sold by Public Auction on 17-12-17 at Simhachellam, which is about 3 miles by road from Simhachellam Railway Station, B. N. Railway.

The hair which will be put up for sale amounts to 5,125 lbs. of short hair of under one foot in length and 1,500 lbs. of hair of from one foot to two feet in length. Offers in writing must be received before the above date.

For further particulars, apply to the TEMPLE AMIN, Simhachellam, Vizagapatam District.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

JAMSHEDJI PESTONJI and JOSEPH IGNATIUS PINTO, who attested a Conveyance of land, at Arthur Road, dated 24th September, 1893, from LUXMAN BALKRISHNA and PALASTE BALKRISHNA to JOSEPH POWELL and one of whom also attested a subsequent Conveyance of 10th January, 1895, between the same parties and Ganpat Madhavji and Sakaram Babaji, who attested a Conveyance of land at Arthur Road dated 24th January, 1902, from Joseph Powell to Sitaram Luxman are requested to communicate with Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW AND Co., Solicitors at their office at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
738

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY.

SUIT No. 9841 of 1917.

GOVIND LAXMAN .....Plaintiff
versus.
ANUSAYABAI, widow of BALKRISHNA and KHUMA KHUSHAL .....Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property, dated 1st day of November, 1917, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by public auction at the instance of Plaintiff (Pauper) all the right title and interest of the first defendant Anusayabai, widow of Balkrishna Namdev in the following property subject to the rights of the mortgagee and without prejudice to his rights to deal with the attached property in terms of his security:

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Duncan Road and Coombharwada Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 118 3-9 square yards and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2066, New No. 9187, Old Survey No. 353, New Survey No. 5052 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7763 and Street Nos. 72, 74, and 76 bounded as follows:—on or towards the East by North-Brook Street.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the above named property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 10th day of December, 1917, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

(Sd.) EDWIN GELLETT,
Assistant Commissioner.
Dated this 9th day of Nov., 1917. 736

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ARDESHIR CURSETJI POWWALLA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client Mr. BHAVANI GOVIND.

Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office No. 46, Oak Lane, Fort, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Government Leasehold Land situate on the East side of Victoria Third Cross Lane, near Victoria Road, Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 2774 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Collector's Old No. 106 and 107 and New No. A/16340, Old Survey No. 1 2/703 and New Survey No. 1A/3649 and all that piece or freehold land situate on the East side of Victoria Third Cross Lane, near Victoria Road, Mazagon containing by admeasurement 138 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under New Survey No. 2/3649 together with the messuage tenements and buildings standing thereon, and situate in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and bounded on the East by the property in the occupation of the late Haji Currim Mahomed Suleman on the West by Victoria Third Cross Lane on the North by the property in the occupation of Bai Hirabai Madon and on the South by the property of E. D. Sassoon.

Bombay, dated 12th day of Nov. 1917.

Yours truly,
N. C. DALAL,
743. Purchaser's Attorney.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PALLANJI KAWASJI KAVARANA and Bai RATANBAI, his wife, of Bombay, Parsis, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of perpetually renewable leasehold land together with the messuage, dwelling house or range of buildings standing thereon, situate at Foras Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,888 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 6925 and 6926 and bounded on the East by the property of the late Esmail Habib, on the West by the property of Rao Bahadur Ellappa Balaram, on the North by the property in the possession of the Napier Foundry Co., Ltd., and on the South by the Foras Road, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 2971 (2), Street No. 47, Ward No. 2972, Street No. 1, Ward No. 2975 (1), Street No. 4, Ward No. 2975 (2), Street No. 4 A, Ward No. 2975 (3), Street No. 4 B, Ward Nos. 2976 and 2974, Street No. 5, and 3, Ward No. 2977, Street No. 6 and Ward Nos. 2978 and 2973, Street No. 7, and 2 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 6th day of November, 1917.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
611

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are chargeo at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words 8 annas per insertion; every additiona word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 3 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 1 per insertion prepaid. Every additiona line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle," Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily. Rs.	Sunday Rs.
Local	30	5 per annum.
Up-country	35	6 per annum.

(For Public and Legal Notices see Front page.)

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

ASTROLOGER—PROFESSOR XENOBIN—whose reputation as an upto date Astrologer is well known—is on tour. Predicts yearly, monthly and daily events of one's life and answers all sorts of questions on a thorough scientific basis, and attends private calls to any part of India. Send date, time, and place of birth. Address: Watson's Hotel, Room No. 112, Bombay. 695

LOST.

LOST—One MALTESE PUDDLE with long white hair—brown spots below the eyes, named "Tobby." Finder will be rewarded. Information given to the Police FRAMROZE A. MODY, Alexandra Road, New Gamdevi. 703

FRUITS, FLOWERS, Etc.

KASHMIR FLOWER SEEDS—Write for list of flower seeds produced in the famous Mughal Gardens in Kashmir, to The DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE, Sprinagar, Kashmir. 675

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER for a shop in Poona. Apply with copies of testimonials and pay expected, in own handwriting, to Box No. 403, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 733

WANTED—A man with thorough, practical and theoretical knowledge of Cement and its Manufacture. Only experienced men need apply stating terms to Box No. 405, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 741

WANTED—An exppert SHORTHAND TYPIST to join service immediately. Must be prepared for touring. Please state terms and enclose copies of testimonials to Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 709

WANTED—For a large Mill up-country an experienced ASSISTANT BLEACHING and DYEING MASTER: one with knowledge of Bleaching Chemistry preferred. Apply to Box No. 381, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 631

WANTED—In an Indian State, a trained EUROPEAN LADY as TEACHER, Kindergarten, Music, Painting, salary Rs. 125 per mensem to start with, with prospects of increase. Address giving references and copies of certificates (which will not be returned) to Box No. 383, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 633

WANTED for a first class daily newspaper a thoroughly experienced man as MANAGER. Must be fully acquainted with and experienced in all the duties pertaining to the Managership of a first class newspaper office and press. Apply stating salary, etc., to the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LTD., Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A GRADUATE with Honours in English. One knowing Persian preferred. Pay from Rs. 70 to 80 according to qualifications. Those who have worked satisfactorily as English teachers in higher standards may apply. The selected candidate will have to begin his work from the 1st December 1917. Apply, with copies of testimonials, before the 25th of November to, the SECRETARY, High School Board, Siddhpur. 694

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—An experienced AUDITOR to cheque Gujarati Accounts. Apply to Box No. 408, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 746

WANTED—A B.Sc. with Geology as optional subject, for a commercial firm. Preference will be given to experienced men. Apply stating terms to Box No. 406, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 742

WANTED—An experienced ACCOUNTANT, well versed in Gujarati Accounts. Apply stating past experience to Box No. 407, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 745

WANTED—L. Ag. or B. Ag. for a commercial firm. Experienced men to be preferred. Apply stating terms to Box No. 404, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 740

WANTED—A DAKSHANI GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE experienced TEACHER for A.-V. School. Apply to R. D. RANE, 17, Popatwadi, Kalbadevi Road. 667

WANTED.—A GRADUATE with Mathematics, Persian man will be preferred. Salary Rupees 50—5/2—70 p.m. Apply to the CHAIRMAN, M. J. High School Board, Viramgam. 716.

WANTED.—For the NEW HIGH SCHOOL, (Waudby Road, Fort), a PARSEE TEACHER for Nature Study, of cheerful disposition and with some knowledge of Botany and Anatomy. One that has ever attended the Medical College will be preferred. Apply personally to the PRINCIPALS. 732.

WANTED.—A B.Sc. or a B. A. with science as his optional subject with previous experience, to serve as a Science teacher, in the V. J. High School Pandharpur, on Rs. 60 per month. Those, who wish, should apply to the undersigned with their testimonials before the end of November 1917. (Sd.) V. A. JOSHI, Chairman, School-Board, Municipal Office, Pandharpur 7-11-17. 714.

SITUATION WANTED.

AN UNDERGRADUATE, well-up in English WANTS any kind of EMPLOYMENT for one or two hours daily. Write to Box No. 402, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 713

WANTED.

TRAVELLING AGENCY—Please place your moffussil orders for execution of Outagency transaction. Particulars by Post. Address, N. V. KALE, Travelling Agent, c/o Post, Poona City, or Bombay No. 1. 734

WANTED—AGENTS by The Eastern Industrial Works for Phenyle, Sealing Wax, Black Japan, etc. Write G. V. MEHTA & Co., Shanghvi Sadan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 9559

WANTED ON HIRE—On a long lease a decent BUNGALOW, somewhere on Warden Road, Pedder Road, Nepean Sea Road, Altamont Road, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill. Write with particulars to Box No. 380, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 629

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A decent BUNGALOW up to Rs. two lakhs and twenty-five thousand on either Warden Road, Pedder Road, Altamont Road, Nepean Sea Road, Ridge Road or Malabar Hill. Brokers need not apply. Write with full particulars to Box No. 379, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 628

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—JAIPUR and MIRZAPUR CARPETS of all sizes and tastes in retail at factory prices by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE—One DRUM and GREY WINDER in working order. For particulars apply to Messrs. POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & Co., Mill Stores, Yarns and Machinery Merchants, Mandvi Street, Ahmedabad. 659

MACHINERY FOR SALE—11 Roller and Clearer Cards by Dobson and Barlow and one Slubbing Frame 60 Spindles by Brooks and Doxey in sound working order. Intending purchasers can see the machinery working in the Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills, Poona, and should send their tenders to the Manager, Raja Bahadur Motilal Pitty Mills, Tardeo, Bombay, before the 24th November, 1917. 715

TO BE LET.

TO LET—"HARROW ON THE HILL" at Ootacamund for December to March, 1918. For further particulars apply to The LAND MANAGER to Sir Ratan Tata, Navsari Buildings, Fort. 735

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bander Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125 Rooms can be furnished and arrangemen for Board made on shortest notice. Appl to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LTD,

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Fazulbhoy Mills, Limited will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of November, 1917, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.), when the Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 30th day of October, 1917, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution as per Notice already posted to the Shareholders.

Dated the 12th day of November, 1917.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, Ltd.
Agents. 724

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of November, 1917, at 3-5 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.) when the Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 30th day of October, 1917, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution as per Notice already posted to the Shareholders.

Dated the 12th day of November, 1917.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, Ltd.
Agents. 725

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of November, 1917, at 3-10 o'clock in the afternoon, (S.T.) when the Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 30th day of October, 1917, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution as per Notice already posted to the Shareholders.

Bombay, the 12th day of Nov. 1917.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, Ltd.
Agents. 726

THE CRESCENT MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Crescent Mills Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of November, 1917, at 3-15 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.) when the Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 30th day of October, 1917, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution as per Notice already posted to the Shareholders.

Dated the 12th day of November, 1917.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, Ltd.
Agents. 727

THE INDIAN BLEACHING, DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Works, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of November, 1917, at 3-20 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.) when the Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 30th day of October, 1917, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution as per Notice already posted to the Shareholders.

Bombay, the 12th day of Nov. 1917.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, Ltd.
Agents. 728

THE PEARL MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Pearl Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of November, 1917, at 3-25 o'clock in the afternoon, (S.T.), when the Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 30th day of October, 1917, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution as per Notice already posted to the Shareholders.

Dated the 12th day of November, 1917.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, Ltd.
Agents. 729

THE PREMIER MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Premier Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of November, 1917, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.) when the Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 30th day of October, 1917, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution as per Notice already posted to the Shareholders.

Dated the 12th day of November, 1917.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, Ltd.
Agents. 730

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE ADDITIONAL DISTRICT MUNSIFF OF ERODE.

SMALL CAUSE No. 546 OF 1917.

Rai BAHADUR NALLATHAMBI CHAKKARAWARTHI - MAUDRADIER .....Plaintiff
S. ABDUL RAHIMAN SAHIB ...Defendant

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above named plaintiff has instituted a suit for Rs. 62-8-10 and costs, due on a pronote executed by the defendant and that the said suit stands posted to 21-11-17, for hearing and disposal.

A SRIKANTA AIYAR B.A.,
Pleader for plaintiff.

Erode, Madras Presidency,
Dated, 4-10-1917. 737

NOTICE.

OUR clients Messrs. CHENIRAM JESRAJ have been for a long time past importing into Bombay piece-goods known as "LOTA CHHAP", having printed thereon the device of a Lota, (i.e. water-jug,) and having in the middle of the Lota Shri Krishna, standing with a flute in his hand and the initials C. J. at the bottom thereof. The said device is the registered trademark of our clients and has for a long time past been used by them as their trademark on the piecegoods imported by them, and our clients' goods with the said device have acquired a very great reputation in Bombay and throughout other parts of India and have become very well-known by the name of "Lota Chhap."

Our clients having recently ascertained that the firm of Seth Ramdas Pitamber was selling and exposing for sale piecegoods with a "Lota Chhap" thereon and that the general get up and appearance of their piecegoods were very similar to the general get up and appearance of our Clients piecegoods, a notice was served upon the said Seth Ramdas Pitamber. The said firm of Seth Ramdas Pitamber has admitted our clients' right and have agreed forthwith to refrain from selling or exposing for sale any such goods as aforesaid.

Notice is hereby given that the said device is the exclusive trademark of our clients and is printed upon their piecegoods in one or two or three Lotas in a line or three Lotas in a triangular shape and the public are hereby warned against importing, purchasing, selling or offering for sale, or otherwise dealing in piecegoods having printed thereon our clients' device or a device similar to our clients' device and any person found doing so will be proceeded against according to law.

Dated this 12th day of November, 1917.

MULLA & MULLA,
Attorneys for Messrs. Cheniram Jesraj. 718.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KHUSHAL HATHIRAM, of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Mehta ..... Deceased.

PARAVATIBAI, widow of KHUSHAL HATHIRAM, of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, appointed to apply for Letters of Administration on behalf of Ugreshawar and Shankerlal, the minor sons of the said deceased for their use and benefit and limited until either of them attains majority ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased the hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eighth day of Novembar in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the eighth year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 8th day of November, 1917.

Mr. NARAYEN C. DALAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys. 731.

AMUSEMENTS.

NARINGI NISHAN

A MARATHI HISTORICAL PLAY
Written by
Mr. A. B. KOLHATKAR
B.A., LL.B.
Editor of the
SANDESH AND THE MESSAGE
WILL BE PERFORMED
under the auspices of the
BANDHU SAMAJ
in the
GRANT ROAD
CORONATION THEATRE
on Tuesday the 13 inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)
To be played by several Graduates, well-known Marathi writers etc. including the author himself.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Syndicate Attractions
THE EXCELSIOR AT 9-30 P. M. EXCELSIOR CINEMA AT 6-30 P. M.
EMPIRE CINEMA FROM 6-30 to 11 P.M.

EXCELSIOR
Every evening at 9-30 p. m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN PRESENTS
NEW BANDMAN COMEDY COMPANY
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
Tuesday and Wednesday 13th & 14th at 9-30
The world-famous play
ROMANCE ROMANCE ROMANCE
by EDWARD SHELTON
For the first time out East.
THURSDAY 15TH
Irene Vanbrugh's delightful comedy
"HER HUSBAND'S WIFE"
FRIDAY 16TH
"KICK IN"
Prices as usual. Plan at ROSE & Co.
EXCELSIOR CINEMA
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30
PATHE'S SUPER SERIAL!
THE
"IRON CLAW"
2 Complete Episodes Every Week.

EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30. 8-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE PRESENTS
DERWENT HALL CAINE
DERWENT HALL CAINE
DERWENT HALL CAINE
Son of the world-famous author
IN
"CRIME and PUNISHMENT"
A Gold Rooster Play in 5 acts.
"ONE DEATH—and thousands of lives restored to existence. For some useless life a thousand lives saved from decay and death. Shall not one little crime be effaced and atoned by a million good deeds?" So ran Rodion Raskolnikoff's creed in the book which was responsible for his being expelled from the University, but which elected him the leader of a secret brotherhood which admired him. The law proving too hot for him, he is finally forced to flee to America, still preaching his same doctrine.
DERWENT HALL CAINE AS "RODION"
PATHE'S GAZETTE
EMPIRE COMEDIES
Popular Prices Rs. 2 to 4 annas.
EMPIRE
For the Pick of the Pictures.

IMPERIAL
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"
TO-NIGHT
MRS. VERNON CASTLE
The best known and best dressed woman in America
IN
"PATRIA"
A great Patriotic Film
Intensely sensational and superbly acted'
DUTY OR LOVE Drama Cold | SERAJEVO TRAVEL. Cold. | PATHE GAZETTE Latest | LUKE LEANS to Literary Comic.
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Daily Saturday and Sunday Matinee 5 p.m.
LAMINGTON ROAD.

NOW! NOW!! NOW!!
You can enjoy the cream of the pick of Serials
YOUR HOLIDAYS
Can't be better spent than at the OLYMPIA
9000 feet of thrilling action at half price.
IF YOU CARE FOR THE MOST ASTOUNDING & SENSATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT TO BE HAD AT THE MOMENT
IT IS AT THE
OLYMPIA
SANDHURST ROAD, (West.)
THE MYSTERIOUS "SHIELDING SHADOW" will never again be available to the Bombay public.
THE "SHIELDING SHADOW" is veritably the serial by which other serials are to be Judged.
FOR SALE—AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY
C. I. Sheet Sheds, furniture, fittings, etc.
Apply to the PROPRIETOR OF THE OLYMPIA

CALL BELL OUTFIT

This Set consists of
One Battery,
10 yds. Wire, Button and a loud sounding Bell, etc.
Price, Rs. 7.
P. P. RELE AND SONS,
Kalkadevi Road, BOMBAY.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,
WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.
Separate arrangement for Ladies.
Restorer and Preserver of HEALTH, STRENGHT AND BEAUTY.
Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.
Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay, and at Calcutta, Delhi and Rangoon.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE. BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF

HOWITT-PHILLIPS SEASON.

TO-DAY, (BANK HOLIDAY)
MATINEE AT 5 P.M.

"THE WARE CASE"

A great mystery play in which a young heir to a fortune is murdered and a titled man is arrested for the crime. The court scene is one of the finest ever staged.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

"STORY OF THE ROSARY"

The dramatic war play based on the famous song.

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY).
(Bank Holiday)
AT 9-30 P.M.

"WHY SMITH LEFT HOME"

One of the funniest plays ever performed: a laugh from start to finish.

THURSDAY, BANK HOLIDAY
MATINEE AT 5 P.M.

"THE GLAD EYE"

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE HUGE SUCCESS OF LAST NIGHT'S "OUR DAY" PERFORMANCE AND IN RESPONSE TO MANY REQUESTS, THIS FARCE WILL BE GIVEN INSTEAD OF "YE GODS!" WHICH WAS FIRST ADVERTISED.

THURSDAY AT 9-30 P.M.
"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE"

FRIDAY AT 9-30 P.M.
"HINDLE WAKES"

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 5 P.M.
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA.
"BLINDNESS OF VIRTUE."

SATURDAY NIGHT AT 9-30.
"BLINDNESS OF VIRTUE"

Night prices: 4, 3, 2, 1, and Ans. 8.
Matinee prices: Rs. 3, 1-8, 1 and Ans. 8
Booking at Rose & Co.
Week days:—From 10 a.m. till 6 p.m.
Saturdays:—Till 1 p.m

NEW PICTURE BILL
WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY AT 6-45 P.M. ONLY

"BETROTHED"
"TWEEDLEDUM WISHES TO B. COME A HERO"
PATHE GAZETTE.
AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices:—Rs. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4.
Box seats Rs. 2.

"OUR DAY"

THE AJMER LUCKY BAG.

Tickets Rs. 1 each, may be obtained from the Honorary Treasurer c/o Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, Ajmer, and are available up to the 6th December.

For every Book of twenty tickets sold one complimentary Ticket will be given FREE.

Valuable prizes have already been received, a Motor Car, Horses, several pairs of Bullocks, Buffaloes, Shot Guns, Rifles, Gramaphones, Pianos, Jewellery, Pictures, Furniture, Ornaments, Elephant Tusks, Provisions, Musical Instruments, Daggers, Swords, over Rs. 5,000 in cash prizes, and many others too numerous to mention.

A list of these valuable prizes can be had on receipt of two annas.

BUY A TICKET, IF NOT SELL A BOOK OF TICKETS, WHICH WILL ENTITLE YOU TO A FREE TICKET.

NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET
To-night. To-night.
SPECIAL DIWALI WEEK PROGRAMME
An Ambrosio Masterpiece
"LA GORGONA"
OR THE
VIRGIN OF THE LAMP.
5,000 Feet. by 4 Reels.
SEM BENELLI
A GREAT HISTORICAL FILM
A GORGEOUS CLASSIC SPECTACLE
UNIQUE ITALIAN SETTINGS
GLORIOUS PAGEANTRY
AN ABSOLUTE NOVELTY.
Also showing
screaming two-reel **KEYSTONE** Comedy
featuring
SYD. CHAPLIN (Charlie's Bro.)
Thrice nightly—7, 8-45, 10-30.
USUAL HALF RATES.

AMUSEMENTS:

2 LAST TWO NIGHTS 2
OF PRESENT GAIETY CO.

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE.
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.
LAST TWO NIGHTS
of the
REVUE SERIAL
THE BANG GIRLS
A NIGHT IN PARIS
Thursday Nov. 15th
Debut of
MISS LAURA DIAMOND
Soubrette
who in conjunction with
OTHER GAIETY ARTISTES
will present
AN ENTIRE VAUDEVILLE BILL.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!
Opening Tuesday November 20th
The Popular Favourites
TOM MELBOURNE'S
REVUE
AND
COMEDY Co.
including
ALBERT MORROW
IN
1001 Novelties & Surprises 1001.
Book your seats now at the theatre to avoid crush.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
AT THE
NEW ALHAMBRA
CINEMA
From Tuesday 13-11-17
ENTIRELY NEW SERIES OF
ZIGOMAR!
ZIGOMAR!
4th PART
Zigomarean fame is too well-known to need any additional praise,
DO NOT MISS SUCH A GRAND OPPORTUNITY.
DEVALI HOLIDAYS.
Special Prize Matinees:
Tuesday 13th Nov. at 5 and Wednesday and Thursday 14 and 15 Nov. at 3-30 and 5-15 (S.T.) and every night at 7, 8-45, and 10-30 (S.T.).
On Sunday 25th Nov. Special Show at 9 to 10-30 (S.T.)
IN AID OF
"OUR DAY" FUND
Under the auspices of the
POLICE COMMISSIONER
Mr. VINCENT
NEW ALHAMBRA
CINEMA.
NEW SANDHURST ROAD
Tele. No. 2417.

GWALIOR FAIR AND EXHIBITION.
1918.

The Gwalior Fair and Exhibition will this year be held for 15 days commencing from Monday, the 11th March 1918, and will end on the evening of Monday the 25th March 1918. The Fair and Exhibition will take place near the Race Course grounds.

2. A large number of shops and horse, cattle and sheep dealers are, as usual, expected to come to the fair. In order to attract visitors and for their entertainment, the Fair has been combined with the Gwalior Spring Race Week and an interesting programme of events has been arranged as follows:

Events in the Mela grounds.

12-3-1918		Wrestling.
13-3-1918		*Assault-at-Arms.
14-3-1918		Wrestling.
15-3-1918		Assault-at-Arms.
16-3-1918		Wrestling.

Events on the Race Course.

17-3-1918		Local Gymkhana Races.
18-3-1918	Morning	Tent pegging.
	Afternoon	Hockey.
19-3-1918		Races.
20-3-1918	Morning	Paper chase.
	Afternoon	Hockey.
21-3-1918		Races.
22-3-1918	Morning	Tent-pegging.
	Afternoon	Hockey.
23-3-1918		Races.
24-3-1918	Morning	Tent-pegging
	Afternoon	Gymkhana.
25-3-1918		Local Gymkhana Races.

ALAKH DHARI.
Gwalior, 7th Novr. 17. } Inspector General of Commerce and Industry, Gwalior State, and President Exhibition and Fair Committee.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Liverpool, Nov. 10th.

	Bales
Egyptian F.G.F. spot sakellaridis	31.65

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 10th.

M.G. Bengal Good	17.05
" Fully Good	17.30
" Fine	17.55
No. 1 Oomra Good	18.55
" " Fully Good	18.80
" Fine	19.05
Broach Good	20.19
" Fully Good	20.37
" Fine	20.55
Scinde Good	17.05
" Fully Good	17.30
" Fine	17.55

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Nov. 10th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	4,081,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	258,000
East Indian " "	138,000
American " "	2,606,000
Other " "	81,000
Total Sales	25,000
East Indian Sales	1,800
Total Sepeculation	..
" Export	..
East Indian Export	..
" " Stock	48,000
" " Forwarded	1,600
" " Actual Export	200
" " Imports	3,010
" " Speculation	..
American Afloat	40,000
East Indian Afloat	21,000
Total Afloat	93,000

AMERICAN MARKET

New York, Nov 10th

Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports	22,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York Jan.	26.80
" " Mar.	26.25
" " May	26.00
Spot Cotton at New York	29.10
" at New Orleans	27.63
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	25.87
" Mar.	25.36
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7¾
Demand Bills	4.75 25
Silver Commercial Bars	86⅛

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 10th

Bar Silver Spot	43 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Better china Exchange—Steady	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April, 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8
" " " 6 "	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4
7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½%	55⅝
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	50
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	64½
Government Securities 3%	55
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.39

WAR LOANS.

London Nov. 10th

3½% 1925—1928	£85
4½% 1925—1945	£99½
5% New	£93 9/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 10th.

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Feroz'pore usual Bold per ton Oct.-Nov. Sellers	595
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Oct.-Nov. Sellers	600

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Oct.-Nov. Buyers	600
London, Nov 9th	
Linseed Calcutta Oct.-Nov. Buyers	595
London, Nov. 10th.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	—

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Nov. Nominal	18/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Nov. Nominal	21/6

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec. Sellers	2/10
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov. Buyers	2/7½

BOMBAY MARKET,

COTTON,

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)
Bombay, Nov. 12.

The quotations this morning were Rs. 459 for Good Broach April and Rs. 356 for Fully Good Bengal January on Exchange terms, and Rs. 2 higher for both descriptions on Association terms. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 459½ for Good Broach and advanced to Rs. 460½. There was little business doing. At Colaba the tone was steadier and transactions were reported on Association terms at Rs. 466 and on Exchange terms at Rs. 464, the market for the latter closing firmer as under. Good Broach being Rs. 468, speculators buying.

Ready cotton has been steady and there has been a fair demand by exporters and mills. Receipts of New Crop continue comparatively small.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	—	April	468
Fine Hinganghat Wardah	—	January	459
" Nagpur Kamptl	—	"	454
" Khamgaon Akola	—	"	441
" Khandeish	—	"	420
" Muthia	—	"	423
" Bengal	—	"	392
Fully Good Bengal	—	"	365

BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION.
QUOTATIONS 12th NOVEMBER 1917.

Growths.	Fine	F G	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	390	359		1-25 January
M.G. Sind Punjab	370			"
M.G. Wardha	453			"
M. G. Nagpore	450			"
M.G. Khamgaon				
Akola Fair staple	438			"
M.G. Khandeish	420			"
M.G. Broach			461	1-25 April

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange:

COLABA, 12th Nov., 1917, at 5 p.m.

Growths:	Super Fine	Fully Good Good	Delivery:
Bengals (M.G.)	.. 393	363 ..	1/25th Jan. 18
Seinde-Punjab (M.G.)	.. ..	.. ..	1/25th Jan. 18
Khandesh (M.G.)	.. 423	.. ..	1/25th Jan. 18
Akola Khangaum Karanja (M.G.)	.. 442	.. ..	1/25th Jan. 18
Nagpore	.. 458	.. ..	1/25th Jan. 18
Rampti (M.G.)	.. ..	.. ..	
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	.. 461	.. ..	1/25th Jan. 18
Broach (M.G.)	.. ..	.. 468	1/25th Apl 18
Mathia (M.G.)	.. 427	.. ..	1/25th Jan. 18

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc: for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 10th November:—

Cotton	2,210 bales
Wheat	16,038 cwts
Linseed	2,692 "
Cape, Kal & Mustardseed, etc.	1,574 "
Groundnuts	499 "
Castorseed	6,023 "
Rice	10,484 "
Myrabollams	1,329 "
Cottonseed	7,412 "
Mowrassed	269 "
Gram	692 "
Jowar	1,870 "
Maize	72 "
Barley	867 "

BULLION.

Bombay, Nov. 12.

The silver market is unchanged.
Bar Gold, 27-0-6.
Sovereign, 16-13-6.
Silver Ready ex-Duty, 101-3.
Silver 1st Sett. ex-Duty, 101-8.

EXCHANGE

Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/4 31/32.
Bank Demand Drafts, 1/5 1/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits, 1/5 13/32.
Bank Demand on France, Fr. 193.
3 Months' Sight France, Fr. 201.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 208.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 292.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 150.
60 Days' Sight Japan, Rs. 141¾.
Bank Demand on New York, Rs. 297½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47:—
Cum-warrant, 95.
Warrant, 2/7 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 95.
3½ per cent. small pieces, 69.
3 per cent. small pieces, 58.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 months' notice, 80.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond long dated, 78.
Municipal long dated, 76.
Municipal short dated, 80.
City Improvement Trust 60 years January-July, 79.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 92.
Sanitary, 94.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market opened weak owing to speculative sales and profit taking. There has been a general decline all round.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 2090, Swan 560, Swadeshi 1990, Textile 2260, Simplex 975, Shapurji 150, Pearls 635, New Greats 300, Manockjee Petit 2100, Morarjee 2480, Kasturchand 1440, Indore Malwa 407/8, Indian Bleaching 246/4, Finlays 470, Fazulbhoy 872/8, Davids 610, Currimbhoys 465, Crescent 275, Colaba 1425, Century 435, Nagpurs 2775, Bombay United 875, Bundi 23, Indian Cement 340, Katni ordinary 280, Katni deferred 1475, Tata ordinary 261/4, Tata deferred 1140 x.d., Bombay Tram 370, Bombay Steam 290, Bombay Burma 1065, Tata Hydro 1270.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards 2075, Swan 550, Swadeshi 2000, Simplex 960, Shapurji 145, Pearls 620, New Greats 290, Morarjee 3000, Madhavjee 2485, Kohinoor 1040, Kasturchand 1400, Indore Malwa 397/8, Indian Bleaching 257/8, Fazulbhoys 865, Currimbhoys 395, Crescents 260, Colaba 1460, Century 430, Nagpurs 2800, Bombay United 860, Katni ordinary 300, Tata ordinary 260, Bombay Steam 292/8.

THE NEW STOCK EXCHANGE,

Nov. 12.

The market opened steady but soon declined owing to weak holders unburdening and speculative sales. There was a sensational fall all round during the day and the fluctuation in rates were very wide especially in Standards, Nagpores, Fazels and Simplex. The market closed depressed and irregular with more sellers than buyers. A further fall is expected on "Moorat" day when the market will open from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m., but as soon as the weak holders have cleared out the old spirit will revive.

The rates were as follows:—Standards from 2190 to 2070, Fazels 920 to 870, Simplex 1020 to 965 and Nagpores 2925 to 2800. Currimbhoys closed at 390, Crescents 262½, Indore at 410, Bleachings at 255, Pearls at 610, Tata ordinary at 262½ ex-dividend, Davids at 610, Finlays at 465, Swans at 550, New Greats at 300, Centurys at 430 and Bombay Steam at 300

BANK OF BOMBAY,

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay as on 10th November, 1917.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs. 407,46,341	
" Deposits at Branches " 94,16,032	501,62,373
Other Deposits	31,67,75,441
Post Bills	3,931
Sundries	28,88,949
Rs.	38,90,30,694

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	754,27,638
Other authorised Securities	27,77,098
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	111,03,213
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	371,56,740
Bills Discounted and Purchased	121,63,643
Dead Stock	9,11,844
Stamps	6,627
Bullion	3,185
Balances with other Banks	7,74,289
Sundries	4,12,241
Cash	24,82,94,176
Rs	38,90,30,694

TREASURY BALANCES.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of:—

October 1915	Rs. 15,71,82,000
October 1916	Rs. 16,68,05,000
October 1917	Rs. 18,58,27,000

the most up-to-date Hindu Lodge opened near Charni Road, with Electric Lights, Fans and all necessary requirements. Excels all others in purity and cleanliness.

SANDHURST HINDU LODGE.
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Elphinstone St. Camp, KARACHI.

SILVER MARKET.

MESSRS. MONTAGUS' REPORT.

GOLD.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., in their circular dated 4th October, writes.—

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue shows an increase of £673,000 as compared with last week's return.

The West African gold output for August, 1917, amounted to £130,278 as compared with £125,143 in August, 1916, and £142,017 in July, 1917.

The Government of Mexico is making determined efforts to reorganize its currency, which has been denuded of large quantities of silver coin sent to the United States of America for realization owing to their high intrinsic value arising from the enhanced price of silver. Amongst other measures, a decree has been issued prohibiting the export of Mexican coin or gold in bars (or in ore or concentrates, unless against an equivalent import of refined gold.) The minting of a new 20 pesos coin (equal to two 10 pesos or four 5 pesos of the 1905 issue) has been authorized.

The Mining Magazine states that a new discovery of gold has been made about 40 miles north-east of Porcupine Ontario.

SILVER.

The market has been inert and, in the absence of any important buying orders, the movement of prices has been again retrograde.

The prohibition of exports to certain neutral countries, as from the 8th instant, is hardly likely to have much effect upon the market except so far as any additional restrictions tend to hamper business.

The return of the price to a lower level is in favour of the Indian Government, which is undoubtedly in a position to use large quantities of silver when it can be secured advantageously. The Indian Currency Returns given below record an increase of one crore in the holding of silver:—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

NOTES IN CIRCULATION Sept. 15, 10,586, Sept. 22. 10,707, Sept. 30, 10,842.
Reserve in silver coin & bullion Sept. 15, 2,884, Sept. 22, 2,857, Sept. 30, 2,957.
Gold Coin & bullion in India, Sept. 15, 1,373, Sept. 22. 1,522, Sept. 30, 1,585.
Gold in England, Sept. 15, 180, Sept. 22. 180, Sept. 30, 153.

The stock in Bombay on October 2nd consisted of 3,200 bars, as compared with 3,300 bars on the 25th September.

The stock in Shanghai on the 29th September consisted of about 23,200,000 ounces in sycee and 14,900,000 dollars, as compared with about 23,500,000 ounces in sycee and 14,900,000 dollars on the 22nd September.

The High Commissioner for Canada has stated that:—

"Since the discovery of silver in Cobolt in 1903 there has been produced approximately two hundred and sixty-six million ounces of silver, valued at one hundred and forty-three million dollars. It is estimated that this year's production will have a valuation of fifteen million dollars."

If this be calculated at the average price of the first six months' of this year, the weight should equal about 19,600,000 ounces, implying a reduction of about 6,400,000, or about 25 per cent. on the Government estimate of 26,000,000 ounces for 1916.

Statistics for the month of September are appended:—

Highest price for cash 55d.
Lowest price for cash, 46d.
Average price for cash, 50.920d.
Quotations for bar silver p. oz. std.:—
September 27, 49d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
September, 28. 49d. cash No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
October 1. 48¾d. cash No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
October 2. 47½d. cash No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
October 3. 47¼d. cash No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
October 4. 46¾d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.
Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Average 48.083.
The quotation to-day for cash delivery is ¼d. below that fixed a week ago.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue shows a decrease of £169,810, as compared with last week's return.

CURRENCY.

The Rome correspondent of the "Times" cabled on October 6th:—"In order to prevent the hoarding of silver currency caused by the increased value of silver, the official Gazette publishes a decree saying the one or two lire (nominally 25 lire equal to £1) silver pieces may be changed for paper money as from November 1 next to December 31. The silver currency will then cease to have a monetary value, and persons found in possession of silver pieces over 10 lire in value will be fined from 50 to 1,000 lire." The sterling amount, however, involved is not large. The United States Mint Report gave the total stock of silver Italian coin in 1913 as $22,400,000 or $0.64 per capita. This is, of course, the nominal value.

It is reported that a Bill has been introduced in Denmark for the issue of small money made of iron.

SILVER.

The tendency of prices has continued to be downward. There was a daily reduction of ¼d. until yesterday, and of 3/8d. yesterday and to-day.

The market has been rather better supplied, and the weakness of the Shanghai exchange has contributed to the dullness of the tone. Some of the silver which had been purchased for China has been resold, and there does not seem much immediate prospect of a recovery in that quarter.

The price of silver has fallen 10¼ pence in 14 working days from 55 pence to 44¾ pence. The rate of descent was about double the pace of the rise from 44¾ pence to 55 pence which took place in 25 working days.

We hear that thousands of tons of Mexican silver dollars have been imported into the United States in the few months prior to September, for melting and re-sale as bullion.

It will be observed from the following Indian Currency Returns that there is a substantial increase in the holding of gold:—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Notes in Circulation:—10,707, Sept. 23; 10,843, Sept. 30; 11,013. Oct. 7.
Reserve in silver coin and bullion:—2,857, Sept. 23; 2,957, Sept. 30; 2,950, Oct. 7.
Gold coin and bullion in India:—1,522, Sept. 23; 1,585, Sept. 30; 1,762, Oct. 7.
Gold out of India:—180, Sept. 23; 153, Sept. 30; 153, Oct. 7.

The stock in Bombay on October 9th consisted of 3,500 bars, as compared with 3,200 bars on October 2nd.

The stock in Shanghai on October 6th consisted of about 24,100,000 ounces in sycee and 14,900,000 dollars, as compared with about 23,200,000 ounces in sycee and 14,900,000 dollars on September 29th.

Quotations for bar silver p. oz. std.:—
October 5—46 1/4 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
October 6—46 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
October 8—45 3/4 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
October 9—45 1/2 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
October 10—45 1/8 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
October 11—44 3/4 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Average—45.562.
Bank Rate—5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std.—77/9
The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 2d. below that fixed a week ago.

WONDERFUL FORETELLING

Send your time and date of birth or your star and age or note the time when you write the letter, you will be given a full reading of your life for one year to come, for One Rupee only.
Mr. Syed Mohamed, District Munsiff, Lucknow, writes on 10-9-17:—"Your Life Reading about me has turned out to be wonderfully accurate."
THE KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU
Chadwaram, Visagapatam District.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

RAILWAYS.	For Aug. 17.	Increase or decrease compared with Aug. 1916.	From 1st April to 31st August 1917.	Increase or decrease compared with corresponding period of 1916.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tapti Valley	76,066	—11,014	6,21,140	+ 26,038
Ahmedabad Prantej	28,360	+6,165	1,80,278	+ 32,872
Ahmedabad Dholka	9,854	+2,656	68,473	+ 18,141
Guzerat	21,353	+4,895	1,42,415	+ 21,595
Central Provinces	43,445	+12,691	2,42,425	+ 17,991

RAILWAYS.	For week ending 27th Oct. 1917.	Increase or decrease compared with week of 1916.	From 1st Oct. to 27th Oct. 1917.	Increase or decrease compared with corresponding period of 1916.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amritsar Pattl	6,950	—15,429	32,850	—19,824
Sialkot-Narowal	3,550	+ 1,977	18,450	+11,325
Mandra-Bhon	2,880	+ 015	10,830	+ 1,085

REORGANISATION OF LAW SCHOOL.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

INSTITUTION NOT TO BE FULL-TIME.

By a resolution dated the 26th April 1916, a committee consisting of eight members nominated in equal proportions by Government and the Bombay University was appointed to consider the question of the reorganization of the Government Law School, Bombay.

After careful consideration of the committee's recommendations of the views of the Bombay University and the Board of Visitors of the School thereon, his Excellency the Governor in Council has arrived at the following conclusions:—

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee's first recommendation was as follows:—

"The school should continue to be carried on as at present in evening classes and it is not desirable to convert the Government Law School into a full-time institution in the sense of students of law being required to attend the school for a number of hours during the day."

This recommendation has been accepted by Government.

The Committee's second and third recommendations were as follows:—

"Whilst it may be desirable to have a separate building for the school and while such building should be as near to the University and the High Court as possible, on account of the financial situation there appears to be no immediate prospect of such a building being found or erected.

The want of of a hostel for the students of the school is more pressing than that of a separate building for the school itself and Government should hire a building for the purposes of a hostel."

Government accept both these recommendations which have been approved by the Syndicate of the Bombay University. The Committee has not stated for how many students hostel accommodation should be provided, nor has it given any estimate of the cost involved. It is, however, observed that the hostel would prove self-supporting. In these circumstances the Director of Public Instruction will be asked to submit detailed proposals for the provision of residential quarters not necessarily close to but, preferably, not far distant from the High Court on a self-supporting basis.

POSITION OF PRINCIPAL.

The Committee's fourth recommendation was as follows:—

"There should be two full-time Professors, one of whom should be also the Principal. These should, besides lecturing to the evening classes, divide between themselves the hours of the Law library of the school and be by turns available to the students attending the library for guidance in their studies.

The full-time principal should begin with a salary of Rs. 1,200 a month rising to Rs. 1,600 by yearly increments of Rs. 50. The full-time professor should start with a monthly salary of Rs. 750 a month rising to Rs. 1,000 by yearly increments of Rs. 50. The services of both these officers should be pensionable and subject to the rules and regulations as to leave, etc., applying to the Imperial Service of the Educational Department. Each of them should be provided with an office room near enough to the library of the school."

In view of the reasons given by Mr. Setalvad, Diwan Bahadur G. S. Rao and Mr. Khan in their minute of dissent and of the opinion of the Faculty of Law of the University, Government are unable to accept this recommendation. According to the present temporary arrangements sanctioned by Government the Law School is divided into four classes—two for each of the two LL.B. classes. Looking to the large number of students attending the School, these arrangements are, in the opinion of Government, unsatisfactory. They have accordingly decided that the first LL.B. class should be divided into three classes instead of two, that the subdivisions of the second LL.B. class should remain as at present and that the number of students in each class should not exceed 150. They have also directed that the number of prfessors should, as proposed by the Board of Visitors, be increased from six to 10, that each member of the professorial staff including the principal should deliver three lectures a week and that the professors should be paid at the rate of Rs. 350 per mensem each, while the principal should receive Rs. 400 per mensem. This decision will be carried into effect as soon as possible. The Director of Public Instruction will be requested to submit at a very early date proposals for the additional accommodation required.

SYLLABUS OF STUDIES.

The fifth and sixth recommendations of the committee were:—

"No change is called for in the syllabus of the studies for either of the University examinations in Law except that the outlines of Constitutional Law should be added to the paper on General Jurisprudence in the First Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

A two years' course as at present for the degree of Bachelor of Laws is sufficient.

At least one of the three examiners at either of the law examinations of the University should be a Professor of Law of the Government Law School."

The University being chiefly concerned with these three recommendations Government say that it is for that body to take such action as may be deemed necessary.

NO LIMIT TO ADMISSIONS.

Government accept the seventh recommendation that it is not desirable to fix a limit to the maximum number of students admitted into the school.

The following recommendations are also accepted by Government:—

Though as a rule no lawyer should be appointed Professor unless he has some standing at the Bar, no dennite length of standing need be prescribed; merit alone should be the sole test for the appointment.

Every Professor should at the start be appointed on probation for one year and on the expiration of that period be eligible for re-appointment.

Mr. Setalvad, Diwan Bahadur G. S. Rao and Mr. Khan in their minute of dissent while expressing disagreement with certain recommendations of the Committee including recommendation No. 4 have made the following suggestions for the improvement of the Law School:—

(a) Government should provide the Principal with a room as near the Law School Library as practicable and require him to be accessible there to the students during office hours on one day in the week in term time.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

(b) A competent lawyer should be appointed librarian with the duty of keeping the library well-stocked with the latest publications.

(c) A University Graduate capable of drafting letters in good English should be employed as Head Clerk.

(d) The present number and scale of prizes and scholarships should be revised so as to attract a larger number of students to compete for them than is the case at present.

(e) A larger amount than what is now spent should be devoted for purchasing new books for the library.

(f) The classes should be sub-divided as far as practicable so as not to exceed 150 in any of them.

At present scholarships and prizes of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,500 are given annually at the school. The library grant of the school was raised from Rs. 500 to Rs. 860 in 1915. Government, therefore, consider that no further action with regard to suggestions (d) and (e) is for the present necessary. Suggestion (f) is covered by orders passed on recommendation No. 4. As regards the remaining suggestions the Director of Public Instruction should be requested to submit detailed proposals for carrying them into effect on the understanding that their adoption will involve no expenditure beyond the receipts from fees.

CHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE'S SCHEME.

The Committee appointed by the Senate to consider and report upon the scheme for the proposed School of Economics and Sociology have submitted a revised scheme which they hope will meet with the approval of the Senate. The Committee said the School as proposed in the scheme is necessarily merely a skeleton of what the school would be when it reaches full development. After the school is established and enters on its work it would be possible to work out further developments.

The report states:—

The object of the school should, in the opinion of the Committee, be to promote the study of the Indian Social institutions with reference to their effects on the economic and industrial life of the people and to conduct research in economics and sociology. The centre of the scheme would be the organisation of research work in the fields of knowledge named, under the guidance of those who have an intimate acquaintance with India, and with research methods in these subjects. Teaching will also be undertaken by the staff of the school as well as by others which would be useful to M.A. and other post-graduate students.

THE STAFF.

The staff which it would be desirable to have would be:—

A Professor of Economics, and a Professor of Sociology who must be men with knowledge of and experience in research methods in their respective branches of knowledge and who have already shown capacity of doing work in the subjects specified and possess also an intimate knowledge of Indian conditions; provided, however, that in the case of men of recognised eminence in these subjects, the condition as regards an intimate knowledge of Indian conditions may be dispensed with. There will be two Assistant Professors with similar qualifications and one Secretary and Librarian for the school.

All appointments would be for five years.

The Committee suggest the pay of the first two posts as Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 15,000 per annum (Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,250 per month). The Assistant Professors will each get Rs. 6,000 per annum (Rs. 500 per month) and the Secretary and Librarian Rs. 1,800 per annum (Rs. 150 per month.)

The total average expense on this account would therefore be Rs. 40,800 per annum. The higher figures given should represent the maximum limit of pay.

Selected Indian graduates should be sent abroad for the purpose of being trained in research methods at the expense of the University and one or more of these should be appointed for these posts if they distinguish themselves in their work. Until the staff of the school is complete, some of the funds allotted to the payment of the staff may be used for the purpose.

In addition to this, the Committee, think that occasional courses of lectures or seminars of a month or two's duration, such as at a summer school even elsewhere than in Bombay, should be undertaken. Not more perhaps than two such, at a cost of Rs. 600 each per annum, would be contemplated.

A fee of Rs. 10 per course shall be charged for the courses of lectures, and no other fee shall be charged.

Principal Anstey has not signed the report as he is opposed to the scheme drawn up by the Committee.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SAMSON V. IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

CLAIM FOR SALARY DURING SUSPENSION.

DECREE FOR FULL AMOUNT.

JUDGE'S CRITICISM OF MAGISTRATE.

(Before Justice Beaman.)

David Joseph Samson ..... Plaintiff

v.

The City Improvement Trust ... Defendants.

This was a suit filed by Mr. Samson to recover the amount due to him for his salary for 21 months during which period he was in suspension and also for proportionate addition to his Provident Fund upon the footing of his having contributed to it as before upon his salary during those 21 months.

The facts of the case were briefly these:—Mr. Samson entered the service of the defendant in the year 1898. On the 22nd of June, 1909 he entered into an agreement with the defendants which, *inter alia*, provided for a term of five years' employment as from the 1st of May 1909 to the 1st of May 1914 on a salary increasing by increments stated in the contract. The contract was to be terminable by a year's notice on either side prior to the 1st of May, 1914, otherwise to be continued as upon its original terms, subject only to a six months' notice on either side.

ALLEGATIONS OF BRIBERY.

Towards the end of 1913 allegations of bribery were made against Mr. Samson and in 1914 he was directed to clear his character. This he attempted to do by prosecuting his defamers before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate. The trial began in 1914 and lasted very nearly a year, ending on the 7th or 8th of April, 1915. The Chief Presidency Magistrate acquitted the accused, holding in effect that the allegations of bribery were true. Upon this the Board on the 13th of April, 1915, suspended Mr. Samson in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by section 92 of the City Improvement Trust Act, directing him again to clear his character, as some members of the Board were not satisfied that in the character of the prosecutor he had had a full and fair chance of disproving the allegations made against him. The mode adopted this time was by the prosecution of Mr. Samson at the instance of the Secretary of the Board. That trial began before Mr. B. N. Athavle, the then Fourth Presidency Magistrate, in December, 1915, and went on for about 10 months ending in October, 1916. There were about 60 hearings in the trial and it cost Mr. Samson about Rs. 20,000. Mr. Samson was eventually acquitted. The learned Magistrate though holding that the charges were not proved made some observations, the effect of which was that he was morally convinced of the accused's guilt. Upon this the Board had to decide what was to be done and it appears to have been arranged that Mr. Samson should be asked to resign, and if he refused to do so, that he should be given six months' notice as provided by his contract of 1909, then presumably in the opinion of the Board, so far as this term goes at any rate still subsisting.

On the 22nd of December, 1916, Mr. Samson asked the Board whether if he resigned, they would pay him his full salary over the whole period of his suspension. The Board came to no decision upon the point, but the Chairman, Mr. Orr, wrote a private letter to Mr. Samson intimating that the Board seemed ready to give him all that he was legally entitled to, which in the Chairman's opinion was the full salary he demanded. That letter determined Mr. Samson to tender his resignation. Accordingly on the 29th of December he tendered his resignation unconditionally, adding a request that he might be paid his overdue salary. The Board thereupon took legal advice and as a result felt themselves as trustees incompetent to pay the salary demanded. Hence this suit.

IMPROVEMENT BOARD'S DEFENCE.

The defendants' answer to the claim was briefly that they had statutory power under section 92 of the City Improvement Trust Act to suspend the plaintiff, and that such suspension operated as a suspension of the contract entered into originally between the plaintiff and the defendants, precluding either party from insisting upon performance at the hands of the other so long as the suspension lasted, and hence the plaintiff was not entitled to any salary during the whole of that period.

The defendants also contended that the plaintiff had by his letter of August, 1915, praying for subsistence money during the period of his suspension waived his right to recover his salary during that period and had thereby acquiesced in the attitude adopted by the Board under the statutory power reserved to them under section 92 of the City Improvement Trust Act.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship in stating the facts observed that, in his opinion, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, who had tried the case, while holding the charges not proved had, quite unnecessarily, made some observation, the effect of which was that he (the Magistrate) was morally convinced of the accused's guilt. Dealing with the facts leading to Mr. Samson's resignation, his Lordship observed that when Mr. Samson asked the Board on the 22nd December, 1916, whether if he resigned they would pay him his full salary over the whole period of his suspension, the Board came to no decision upon the point, but the Chairman wrote the private letter referred to in the proceedings. That letter was a private letter written without any authority and could not in any way prejudice the position on the legal rights of the defendants. His Lordship thought that that was a very unfortunate step on the part of the Chairman, because there was no doubt that the letter determined Mr. Samson to tender his resignation in the faith of Mr. Orr's opinion that by doing so he would receive without further protest his full salary for the time during which he had been under suspension.

A PURE QUESTION OF INTERPRETATION.

His Lordship then said that the question in the suit which his Lordship had to answer was a pure question of interpretation, depending upon no evidence whatever. In a sense it might be regarded as a question of law, though it was extremely difficult to answer it in that light except upon the broadest general principles of justice operating between a public body and one of its employees. In his Lordship's opinion section 92 could not override the common law rights of any parties contracting with the Board. All that it said was that dealing with such employees below Rs. 300, the Chairman should "appoint, promote, dismiss, *suspend* and fine, such employees," while if they drew a higher scale of pay such powers must be exercised by the Board. It was perfectly clear that this section could not be interpreted to mean that irrespective of any contractual rights the Board might arbitrarily dismiss without just cause any of its employees. Looking to the terms of the section, all those powers, save that of suspension, were definite and final. Appointment, promotion, reduction, dismissal and fine were all final acts and there could be no doubt that an employee dissatisfied might seek redress in a court of law against an exercise of powers in these regards either by the Chairman or by the Board. Suspension alone appeared to create some difficulty. It was obviously a provisional or mediate step waiting finality upon the decision of some other matter. Suspension was intended to give a period of time, an opportunity, that is to say, for the investigation of such charge, and upon the investigation being complete, if the charge was proved to the satisfaction of the Board, that, which would otherwise have been done at the commencement of the period, is done at its close. If on the other hand the charge failed, and the suspect cleared his character to the satisfaction of the Board the result would be the *statu quo ante* the suspension, that is to say, the employee would not only be reinstated in his appointment, but would receive the salary which had been withheld from him during the intervening period upon the doubt whether or not he was entitled to be employed at all during that time. What underlay suspensions within the understanding and contemplation of both sides was that the contractual relations so suspended were to be judged by the result of the inquiry, to make which time had been given; that is to say, if that inquiry ended in favour of the suspended man, his employers were to treat the contract as having run between them unbroken during that period. If on the other hand the result was adverse to him, he was to accept his dismissal on the ground that the charge was proved against him as from the date of the suspension.

MR. SAMSON'S LETTER OF AUGUST, 1915.

As to the alleged acquiescence by the plaintiff by writing the letter of August, 1915, praying for subsistence money his Lordship did not think that such an application was intended to express acquiescence in the position taken up by the defendant Corporation. When the suspension was ordered the plaintiff made no application of the kind. He might have reasonably hoped that such funds as he then possessed, would have sufficed to carry him over the period of his suspension, but finding that that period was likely to be indefinitely prolonged he asked his employers, while the charge against him was still unproved and they were still undecided whether he ought or ought not to be dismissed, to give him at least a bare pittance upon which to live. This they consented to do. His Lordship did not see in this any waiver of his claim, should he succeed in establishing his innocence to be paid the salary which he otherwise would have earned while under suspension. Doubtless the amount thus paid him as subsistence allowance ought in fairness to be deducted from his full salary.

A JUST CLAIM.

Upon the whole case his Lordship entertained no doubt whatever that the plaintiff's claim was just. As to that part of it which related to the Provident Fund, it really depended upon whether or not he was entitled to be paid his full salary under his contract for the 21 months during which he was under suspension. For, if he was then it would follow naturally that his contribution to the Pension Fund would be taken from those 21 months' salary, and the distribution at the end, that is to say, on the day of his resignation would be made upon that basis.

His Lordship, therefore, found for the plaintiff in full for the amount claimed, viz., Rs. 13,248-13-6. His Lordship did not allow him any interest, as in essence, it seemed finally to be rested in contract and damages.

His Lordship accordingly passed a decree for Rs. 13,248-13-6 with costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel.

Solicitors for the City Improvement Trust:—Crawford, Brown and Co.

CAUS LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 13TH OF NOVEMBER, 1917.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

2-17.—Madia K & Ch, Messrs Narandas Vasanji & Co., a firm v. Manekjat Sakerlal, Soondersas & Co.

115-17.—Mehta D & L, Bai Mithibai widow v. Chhaganlal Sawchand, Motichand & D.

116-17.—Mehta D & L, Bai Mithibai widow v. Keshavji Manekchand and ors, Motichand & D.

472-16.—Daph F & D, Eva Gonsalves & ors v. Domonica Mary Cardoz widow & ors, Merw. L & Co., Daph F & D.

1372-15.—Madh K & Ch, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Kesarvahu widow & ors, Matu J & M.

76-17.—Captain & V, Chhaganlal Meppabhai v. Shamkeribai widow, Mulla & M.

452-14.—Dubash & Co., Messrs Ramgopal Madhuprasad a firm v. Sitaram Mukundram & ors, Malvi M R & Co.

232-17.—Payne & Co., Abdullabai Fazullabhai v Messrs. H H McCarthy & Co. a firm, Daph F & D.

1399-15.—Little & Co., Krishnaji Anant Joshi v. Karsondas Nurranji & ors, Mulla & M, Ragh N & Co.

117-17.—Mehta D & L, Bai Mithibai widow v. Chaganlal Sawchand & ors, Moti & D. Little & Co.

437-17.—Pandia & Co., Pandurang Narayan Rawoot v. Krishnarao Narayan Rawoot & ors, Sabnis & G.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

506-15.—Payne & Co., The Indian & Peninsular Steam Navigation Co. Ld. v. Harichand Chopra.

669-17.—Mulji & Tha, Nana Yesoo Panwal v. Gopinath Janardhan Marekar & ors, S A Tyabji, G B Pandy.

722-17.—Captain & Vaidya, Abdulla Haji Mowji & Co., a firm v. Jafferbhai Moolani & anr, Merwanji K & Co.

804-17.—Sham M & H, Kurshedji Nowroji Chinoy v. Chhugnmal Tribhuwandas & anr.

1020-17.—Hiralal & Co., Rahimtullabhai Vishram v. Haji Rahimtoolla Haji Hamed a firm.

1080-17.—Motichand & D, Rangildas Nagindas v. Anant Kashinath Oagle & anr, Manchershaw & Co.

1137-17.Unwalla P. & P. Virji Peraj & anr v. Messrs Ebrahim Pirmahomed & Co. a firm, Payne & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

622-17.—Mehta D & L, Goculdas Kallianji & ors v. Purshotam Kalidas & ors, Edg G W & Co., Part Heard, 10-11-17.

S C Ct 641-23825-16.—Motichand & D, Nemchand Fakirchand v. Desai Raghunathji Khandoobhai, Maneklal & Co.

816-05.—Bhai K & G, Cursondas Ludha v. Amichand Panalal, Matu J & M.

558-17.—Shroff & D, William John Hassett & anr v Frederick Arthur Smyth, Payne & Co.

552-17.—Kharas & Co. (For a pauper), Bai Premabai widow v. Dhanjibhai Matabhai Vakil & ors, Ard H D & Co., Payne & Co.

997-15.—Captain & V, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Mulji Giga & ors, Merwanji K & Co.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1391-16.—Daph F & D, Bhagwandas Ranchordas v. Thadoridas Rangildas Gandhi, Khandevalla & Co.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMSR'S REPORT.

853-16.—Jam R & D, Tehelram Girdharidas v. Chorthram Maghanmal Lahra, N C Dalal.

1491-14.—Unwalla P & P, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Prangovind Shivprasad & ors, Bhai K & G

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

937-17—Ardeshir H D and Co, Narotamdas Bhau a firm v Bhimji Machha and ors, Mehta D and L, Motichand and D, Part heard.

357-92—Matu J and M, Salley Mahomed Noor Mahomed and anr v Cassam Gulam Hoosein Hiralal and Co for a pauper, Notice dated 14-9-16.

29-17—Malvi M R and Co, Rai Bahadur Kasturchand Oukarji v Zoonalal Munalal Zaveri, Payne and Co.

27-16—Pandia and Co, Mulshankar Jatashanker Chandalia and ors, Pandia and Co, D J Mantri.

987-15—Surajmal and Co, Nathmal Chunilal a firm v Devkisson Chaturbhuj and ors, Kanga and S.

140-15—Un P and P, Maniram Radhakisson a firm v Shrivallabh Nathalal and anr, Malvi M R and Co, Surajmal and Co.

666-17—Unwalla P and P, Piloo widow and anr v Jainoo and ors, In person.

754-17—Kanga and S, Rehmatbai widow v Bhimji Jairaj Makanji, Madhowji K and Ch.

761-17—Surajmal and Co, Narsey Gangji v Khimji Visram and Co a firm, Bhaishanker K and G.

627-17—Ardeshir H D and Co, Hurgowan Harkissondas a firm v Hemlal Kashidas a firm, Captain and V.

740-17—Tyabjee D and Co, Bai Mani widow v Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai and ors, Mulla and M.

771-17—Mans H M and Co, Rustomji Jamasji Mistry and ors v Dhunjishaw Dadabhoy Chinimini, Purmanand and Co. For Postponement.

BEFORE THE ACTING PROTHONOTARY IN HIS OFFICE

FOR INVESTIGATION OF PAUPERISM.

P P No. 10-17 Suit 1430-15.—In person, Tulsabai v. Sakharam Namdev & ors, Amin & D, Part Heard, 9-10-17.

P P No. 20-17.—In person, Bai Raliat v. Lakhmidas Goculdas.

CHARGE OF INSULT.

CASE COMPOUNDED.

In the Court of the Third Presidency Magistrate, Pandurang Jaswant Chemburkar charged Govind Dadaji Surveyor with insult conveyed in a letter written by the accused to the complainant. It was stated that illfeeling had existed between the two over internal differences in their caste. The accused had reflected on the early upbringing of the complainant in his letter. The case was eventually compounded, the accused withdrawing any offensive expressions in his letter.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

TWO PERSONS CONVICTED.

Before Mr. Frank Oliviera at the Esplanade Police Court, Sub-Inspector G. H. Wanjara charged Chabiladas Chunilal, a pearl broker, with criminal breach of trust in respect of property worth Rs. 4,061-8-0. It was stated that Narottam Kikabhoy a pearl merchant gave the pearls to the accused on approval on the 15th October and the latter failed to return the goods, although he was repeatedly asked for same. It was found that the accused had pledged the pearls with several persons from whom they were recovered eventually. The accused was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

The same accused was charged with the commission of another similar offence in which pearls of the value of Rs. 5,500 were involved. The property was recovered. The accused was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

HAINES ROAD FATALITY.

CART DRIVER ACQUITTED,

At the Mazagon Police Court, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad had disposed of a case in which Inspector Carter charged Hari Shiwa, a Municipal cart driver, with causing death of one Vithabai, by doing a rash and negligent act. Mr. Cursetji J. Mistry defended the accused.

The prosecution alleged that Vithabai was going along Haines Road on the evening of the 5th instant, when the cart driven by the accused came up and knocked her down, and the wheels passed over her body. She was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where she succumbed to her injuries the next day. It was further alleged that the accused was driving fast.

The accused pleaded not guilty. The defence was that he was on the proper side of the road and was not driving fast and that the deceased met with the accident while crossing the road.

The Magistrate held that there was no evidence to prove that the accused was driving in a rash and negligent manner. There was evidence to show that the deceased was knocked down and run over by the accused's cart but there was no evidence to show how she was knocked down and that when she was knocked down the accused was driving fast. The accused was discharged.

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TO-DAY.

Hindu: 14th Vad of Ashwin 1973.
Mahomedan: 26th of Mohurrum, 1336.
Parsi: 8th of Khordad, 1288.
Jewish: 28th of Heshvan, 5678.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Babu Sudhir Chandra Bannerjee's public Lecture on "The Bhakti Movement in Bengal," Prarthana Samaj, 6 p.m.
Goud Saraswat Brahmin gatherin, Laxmi Baug, New Bhatwadi Road, Girgaum, 3-30 p.m.
Mails for E. A. E. Force, Lamu, Mombasa and Zanzibar, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, November 16.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 3-30 p.m. (B. T.).

SATURDAY, Nov. 17.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

MONDAY, Nov. 19.

Homeward English Mail will be closed at the G. P. O. at 5 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Excelsior Theatre: New Bandman Comedy Co. at 9-30 "Romance" and Iron Claw at 6-30 p.m.
Royal Opera House, Cinema 6-45 p.m.
The Howitt-Phillips Company in "Story of the Rosary."
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m., every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show, every Sunday at 6-30 p.m., at Edwardes.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-15 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema near Crawford Market, 7, 8-45, 10-30 p.m.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 20
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) ..	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ..	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 25	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and Inter Class)	8 30	7 0
Poona Express	19 40	7 53
	Dep.	

B. B & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure time om Cola'a :—

BOMBAY.

	Arr H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gulrat Mail	8 15	21 0
Kathiawar 3rd Class Express.. ..	7 40	21 21

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

GAZDAR—Bai Virbaiji, widow of Mr. Jeewanji Hormasji Gazdar, expired yesterday. Funeral takes place to-day at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) at her residence, Old Police Court House, Hornby Road.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regt., will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regt., will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

THE YOUNG INDIA SOCIETY, POONA.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas has a given donation of Rs. 250 to the above Society.

B. P. C. DISPENSARY.

In October 1917, 441 males, 215 females and 109 children, making a total of 765 patients, were treated at the Babu Panalal Charitable Dispensary at Pydhownie, Bombay.

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POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 17th instant.

A LECTURE ON THE BHAKTI MOVEMENT.

This evening (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. there will be a public lecture in the Prarthana Mandir Girgam by Babu Sudhir Chander Bannerjee on "The Bhakti Movement in Bengal."

HIGH MASS AT BANDRA.

On Wednesday, the 14th instant at 9 a.m. a Thanks-giving High Mass will be offered at Mount-Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill by the members of the Bombay General Post Office. Rev. Father Remedios will preach on the occasion.

LOSS OF CURRENCEY NOTES.

Ahmed Haji Jafar, an Arab merchant who is staying in Sitaram Building has complained to the Police of the loss of G. C. Notes for Rs. 5,000 from his flat between Saturday night and Sunday morning.

TELUGU BAL DNYANOTTEJAK SAMAJ,

Under the auspices of the above Samaj Mrs. Laxmibai Narayanrao Kamat of "Mahila Sahayyak Mandal" will deliver a public lecture on "Women's position in Society" to-day at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at "Telugu Hall" when Mrs. Bhimabai Shankerrao Kalewar has kindly consented to preside.

HOME RULE WELCOME TO MR. MONTAGU

The following message has been sent by the Indian Home Rule League Bombay Branch, to the Rt. Hon. Montagu, at his arrival in Bombay:—"Indian Home Rule League Bombay Branch, accords welcome and expects immediate grant of Congress-League-Scheme of Reforms."

NATIONAL UNION WELCOMES MR. MONTAGU.

The following message has been sent by the Bombay National Union to the Rt. Hon. Montagu, on his arrival in Bombay:—"Cordial Welcome. Bombay National Union expects immediate fulfilment of India's aspiration at your hands."

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Four attacks and four deaths occurred from plague yesterday Khetwadi reporting one attack, Mandvi, Dhobi Talao, and Byculla, one attack and one death each and Maratha Hospital, one death. The number of deaths from all causes was 82, as compared with 68 of the corresponding day of last year and 67 of 1915.

"NARINGI NISHAN."

This Marathi historical play will be performed at the Grant Road Coronation Theatre to-day at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), under the auspices of the Bandhu Samaj. It is written by Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar, Editor of the "Sandesh" and "The Message" and is to be played by several graduates, well known Marathi writers, etc., including the author himself.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGE.

The annual pilgrimage, of the parishioners of St. Theresa's Girgaum, to the shrine of Our Blessed Lady at Borivlee, on Sunday morning last, passed off with great solemnity, under the direction of the Rev. Fr. Remedeos. There was a fair attendance, the programme of devotions having been, as usual, well arranged.

A CORRECTION.

In our report of Sunday's Home Rule meeting we, by a mistake, omitted to mention that Mr. M. Subhedar in speaking of the "White Marwaris" took care to point out that the meant to cast no aspersion against the great Marwari community which was an economic asset to India but he disapproved of the ways of the money-grabbing, shop-keepers and money-lenders who demanded an exorbitant rate of interest on their money.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Sports for poor children will be arranged to-morrow between 8-30 a.m. and 10-30 a.m. in Rao Saheb Manaji Rajuji's Chawls, Chikhal-Wadi, Grant Road, and prizes will be distributed to the winners by Rao Saheb Manaji Rajuji. The gathering of the students of the night schools conducted by the Social Service League, will be held on the same day at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay.

KALKADEVI SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION.

The following students from the above long established and well-known Institution of Mr. Gopaldas Laldas have been declared successful in the London Chamber of Commerce Examination, in Senior Book-keeping and Accountancy, which was held in May last under the direct supervision of Government:—

Messrs. Kalyandas Tribhowandas Mashruwalla (with distinction), Dinshaw Dorabji Karkaria, (with distinction), Gebilal Fakkabhai Dalal, (with distinction), George Failfield, Goverdhandas Vasanji Gandhi, Paragji Naranji Desai, Jal Manchershaw Engineer, Ambaram Raghavji Mehta, Ishwardas Vithaldas Mehta, Honorato Feliciano D'Souza, Jagmohandas Manchharam Bajaj, Khandubhai Manibhai Naik, and Reginald Mendes.

This result is about seventy per cent., which is very creditable to the above Institution.

POONA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Having regard to the visit which the Secretary of State is at present paying to this country, and the near advent of the coming session of the Indian National Congress, it has been considered desirable to postpone for the present the next session of the Poona District Conference, and to hold the same at Lonavla early next year, at some date which will be announced hereafter.—Yours, etc.

PRESIDENT,
Mawal, Taluka Congress Committee.
Poona, 11th November, 1917.

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CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

PARSI GYMKHANA V UNIVERSITY TWELVE.

The Parsi Gymkhana during the monsoon invited Professor Sisson of Elphinstone College who will captain a representative University team to play against the Parsi Gymkhana, on 14th and 15th inst., at 11-30 a.m., on the Parsi Gymkhana ground. The invitation was accepted, subject to the approval of Principals of Colleges as well as the Vice-Chancellor, which was obtained. The proposal was generally welcomed, as University cricket had ceased to exist since the war began, and an informal match of this kind seemed the best way of reviving it, in the absence of regular Inter-University matches with Madras, which could not be arranged.

All Colleges were consulted as a preliminary and were requested to send representatives to serve on a Selection Committee to meet after the Northcote Shield matches, failing this to send names of players to be considered by the Committee.

H. E. the Chancellor expressed his great interest and his regret that he would be unable to captain the team, as requested by Prof. Sisson. The Vice-Chancellor signified his permission to use the name of University Twelve for the team, his approval of the project and his intention to be present at the match.

The following team was chosen by the Selection Committee on Oct. 6th., as being representative of Students and Staffs, and of as many Colleges as possible:—

Professor Sisson (Elphinstone) Captain.
Professor Hampton (Gujarat).
Mr. Deodhar (New Poona).
Mr. Bhonsale (Fergusson).
Mr. Tilak (Fergusson).
Mr. Kagal (Engineering).
Mr. Dhond (Baroda).
Mr. Dastur (Wilson).
Mr. Mehta (Wilson).
Mr. Mirza (Elphinstone).
Mr. V. Dongre (St. Xavier's).
Mr. Gruttu (Gt. Medical).
Reserves.
Mr. S. Dongre (St. Xavier's).
Mr. Daruwala (Gt. Medical).
Mr. Parekh (Wilson).
Umpire.
Mr. Reporter.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.

The draw for the Army Football tournament took place Friday evening in the Association Hall at 7 p.m.

All games will be played on the Oval except where otherwise stated and will commence at 5 p.m. sharp.

1st Round.

1. M. G. Hospital Malabar Hill Bye.
2. Mechanical Transport, Nov. 12, Monday.
3. Allied Camps, Nov. 12, Monday.
4. R. G. A. Nov. 14, Wednesday.
5. South Staffords, Nov. 14, Wednesday.
6. J. J. Hospital, Nov. 16, Friday.
7. H. M. S. Lama, Nov. 16, Friday.
8. Y. M. C. A., Nov. 17, Saturday.
9. Cumballa Hospital, Nov. 17, Saturday.
10. Victoria War Hospital, Nov. 15, Thursday.
11. Colaba War Hospital, Nov. 15, Thursday.
12. Parel Enteric Depot., Nov. 13, Tuesday.
13. Alexandra War Hospital, Nov. 13, Tuesday.
14. Bombay Gymkhana, Bye.

2nd Round.

M. G. Hospital *Vs.* Winners of 2 & 3, Monday Nov. 19.
Winners of 4 & 5, *Vs.* Winners 6 & 7, Wednesday Nov. 21.
Winners of 8 & 9 *Vs.* Winners 10 & 11, Thursday Nov. 22.
Winners of 12 & 13 *Vs.* Bombay Gymkhana, Tuesday Nov. 20.

Semi Finals.

Winners of 1, 2, 3, *Vs.* Winners, 4, 5, 6, 7, Saturday Nov. 24.
Winners of 8, 9, 10, 11, *Vs.* Winners 12, 13, 14, Monday Nov. 26.

Finals.

Winners of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, *Vs.* Winners of 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.

LUDHIANA BRIBERY CASES.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 9.

The Ludhiana cases of bribery which had been pending in the court of Mr. Bayd, Special Magistrate against Messrs. E. T. Bhan, Hira Lal, Wazir Chand and offer of illegal gratification in military contracts against Khwaja Ahmad Shah an ex-member of the Punjab Legislative Council for over a period of two months, have ended and orders have been announced. There were in all 5 cases against Mr. Bhan and he has been convicted in three of them and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment aggregating to 4½ years and fine to the extent of the amounts of bribes alleged to have been taken in the respective cases. Hiralal and Wazir Chand have been sentenced to 2 and 1 year's rigorous imprisonment respectively and fine of Rs. 500.

Khwaja Ahmad Shah had 4 cases of offer and attempt to offer illegal gratification to a public servant against him, and he was found guilty in all of them and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment aggregating to 21 months and fine of Rs. 3,500. On applications being made to the Sessions Judge the accused were allowed on bail pending the decision of their appeals by that court.

Hira Lal Kapur was the proprietor of the "Punjab Samachar", Lahore, and Wazir Chand, a pleader, while Mr. Bhan was a senior sub-judge.

During the week ending 3rd November, plague mortality for the whole of India stood at 11,573 deaths against 15,419 cases. The following were the provincial figures:—Bombay 5,369, Madras 1,209, Bihar 131, United Provinces 789, Punjab 238, Burma 46, Central Provinces 673, Mysore 397, Hyderabad State 794, Central India 640, Rajputana 1,030. N. W. F. Provinces 7, Kashmir 10.

ALL-INDIA-MAHRATHA CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENT DEPRECATES COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

(Associated Press.)

POONA Nov. 11.

The first session of the All-India Mahratta Conference (Political) began this afternoon at four in the spacious hall of the Belgaum Match Factory. Nearly three hundred delegates had arrived. The Central Provinces Berars, Madras, Bombay, and some other provinces were fairly represented. On arrival at the hall Shrimant Ramrao Deshmuk was welcomed by Rao Sahib Abajow Sawant and the chairman and other members of the Reception Committee. The chairman in a neat speech having welcomed the delegates asked the Conference to proceed to the election of their President.

Mr. Jayasingh Row Rane proposed Mr. Deshmuk for the honour, and Mr. V. R. Shinde seconded the proposal. It was duly supported and carried.

The President in his impressive and learned speech dwelt at length on the demand for communal representation made by the Mahrattas, and said that the principle underlying the demand was a vicious one It was full of harm to the best interests of the community in particular and country in general. He therefore made an earnest appeal to his Marahtta brethren to give it up and not to be instrumental in creating discord when harmony was most wanted.

The subjects committee having been appointed the conference adjourned till 8 a.m. on Sunday.

ALL-INDIA COW CONFERENCE

TO BE HELD IN CALCUTTA IN DECEMBER.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

An All-India Cow Conference will be held in Calcutta during the X'mas holidays. The definite date of the meeting will be announced hereafter. Sir John Woodroffe will preside The object of the Conference is neither political nor religious but is an entirely economic one. All communications are to be addressed to the Secretaries of All-India Cow Conference at No. 10 Hastings Street, Calcutta. All subscriptions are to be sent to Kumar Nanindra Chandra Singh at Paikpara Rajbari, P. O. Kashipur, Calcutta.

CONGRESS-LEAGUE REFORM SCHEME.

SUPPORT OF DHULIA PUBLIC.

(From a Correspondent.)

DHULIA, Nov. 12.

A public meeting of Dhulia citizens on 11th November adopted a memorial to the Secretary of State expressing approval of the Congress-League Reform Scheme and praying immediate grant of the reforms and resolved to hold a United Khandesh District Conference before Christmas.

MR. SASTRI AT SATARA.

EFFECTIVE REPLY TO ALL ANGLO-INDIAN CRITICS.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Nov. 10.

Speaking to a large gathering at Satara on Thursday last under the presidency of Mr. Karandikar the Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Shastri gave an effective reply to the Anglo-Indian critics who pretended that the transfer of civil power from the bureaucracy into the hands of the people's representatives, which was the essence of the Congress-League scheme would necessarily result in the prevalence of disorder in the country, and would render their property insecure. Mr. Sastri said, such a result was unthinkable, because according to the scheme, the army was to remain under the undivided control of government, and as the people stood to lose far more than European merchants from a revival of anarchy it would be to their interest to prevent such a result. The fears of European capitalists were perfectly unfounded. Indians must insist on the reform of the Government of India along with that of provincial governments, as provincial autonomy would not be worth much if popular councils in provinces were to be subjected to an autocratic central government. They must stand firm for the whole of the Congress-League scheme.

HON MR. SHASTRI AT DHARWAR.

A Dharwar correspondent wires:—

The Hon. Mr. Shastri, President Servants of India Society, after delivering a lecture on the 8th instant at Dharwar explaining the Congress Reform Scheme, arrived here on the morning of the 9th. He was accorded a splendid welcome at the railway station by the leading citizens. In the evening after paying a visit to the Urdu High School, he addressed a big public meeting on the Congress Reform Scheme, Mr. Siddarampa Pawate, High Court pleader, presided. On the morning of the 10th Mr. Shastri addressed a gathering of the students' brotherhood of the Lamington High School, which was presided over by Dr. Nadigar of Bombay. Mr. Shastri exhorted the students to observe strictly the rules of discipline which had for their object the advancement of their own welfare. He then paid a visit to the Co-operative Hospital in the evening and then left for Bangalore.

Khedda operations begin in Bangalore on 30th of this month. There are three herds numbering about 100 elephants. Operations will be of a private nature. Only a few guests are expected to be present including his Highness, the Gaekwar.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ON TRIENNIAL REPORT.

The Bombay Government have issued the following resolution on the Sanitary Commissioner's triennial report on vaccination in the Presidency for the years 1914-15, 1915-16 and 1916-17:—

There was a further rise during the triennium in the number of primary vaccinations, the average annual figures being 717,203, which exceed those of the two previous triennial periods by 50,706 and 12,776 respectively. This increase was however entirely due to an improvement in the number of vaccinations carried out in local fund areas and Native States. In municipal areas and cantonments the number fell off by 9 per cent., a result which the Governor in Council regrets to observe is attributed by the Sanitary Commissioner partly at least to the activities of anti-vaccinating propagandists. A slight diminution in the number of re-vaccination may be regarded with less concern, as the value of re-vaccination is not yet fully understood and the number of operations fluctuate largely with the prevalence of small-pox. Thus in the three years ending 1914 there were 71,003 persons on the average re-vaccinated each year, while in the three years under review the number sank to 67,409. In the former period the greater prevalence of small-pox was shown by an average annual total of 7,048 deaths from the disease, whereas in the latter period small-pox claimed each year an average of 2,648 victims only. The high percentage of successful operations in known cases was fully maintained.

Except in Bombay City and a few Native States the use of glycerinated vaccine was universal, the number of doses issued from the Belgaum Vaccine Institute being well over a million in each year of the triennium. The case and insertion success rates with this form of vaccine have now risen to the high percentage of 99.20 and 95.76 respectively, while the success rate in Sind reached 98.07 per cent. in the last year of the triennial period. These figures go far to refute the assertions that have been authoritatively made that it is impossible to obtain successful results with glycerinated vaccine in hot climates. It is still a remarkable fact, for which no explanation has been offered, that the success rate is considerably lower in Bombay City than in the presidency generally.

EXTENSION OF COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

Compulsory vaccination was introduced during the triennium into the cities of Hyderabad and Aden and the Deolali Cantonment. The Governor in Council notices with regret that the anti-vaccination agitation that is being carried on by irresponsible persons in the province of Sind has had a bad effect upon the percentage of successful operations among children under one year of age. In the three towns of Sukkur, Rohri and Larkana the percentage dropped from 92 in the year 1913-14 to 83 in 1915-16 and 70 in 1916-17, while in Hyderabad City it was as low as 41. In Karachi on the other hand, where a more enlightened attitude prevails, the percentage of successfully vaccinated children was approximately 98 in the concluding year of the triennium, and in Bombay and Ahmedabad the percentages were even better. A hope may be expressed that the unimpeachable figures quoted by Colonel Hutchinson in his annual report on the sanitary administration of the presidency will be carefully studied by those who still harbour misgivings about the efficacy of vaccination as a prophylactic against small-pox.

INDIA'S REGENERATION.

PROF. KALE'S LECTURES AT BELGAUM.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Nov. 11.

Prof. Kale delivered three lectures at Belgaum before large audiences. In his first lecture he reviewed the present political situation and advocated the undertaking of the work of political, economic and social reconstruction. While supporting the Congress-League scheme, he emphasized the need of mass elevation. Social and economic regeneration, he said, must go hand in hand with political progress. He welcomed the movement of the backward communities as a sure sign of a democratic awaking and believed that the political reforms demanded by the Congress would benefit all classes and castes.

In his second lecture Prof Kale explained the conditions of national regeneration in India. The Indian constitution, he said, must be evolved along the lines of the political ideal the leaders have placed before themselves. The social and economic organisation of India must be modified to suit the changing conditions. The caste system must be adjusted to the needs of progress, and India must adopt western ideas, methods and institutions whenever suitable. He appealed to the young generation to show greater enterprise and adoptability and exhorted them to make full use of their opportunities.

Prof. Kale's third lecture was delivered to the students of Beynon Smith High School and the lecturer impressed upon the students the value of obedience and discipline and pointed out the defects of the present system of teaching. He asked the students and teachers to avoid the waste of time and energy that is now going on owing to the defective methods of teaching and studying and urged the parents to co operate with the teachers in making education more efficient and useful.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies attended Service at St. Paul's Church, Poona, on Sunday morning.

Sir G. H. Buchanan has been appointed a member of the Indian Munitions Board.

SERIOUS MOTOR ACCIDENT.

MOTOR CYCLE RUNS INTO CAR.

SEVERAL OCCUPANTS INJURED.

Captain Wills who was riding his motor cycle with the side car along Wodehouse Road when he arrived on the point of Queen's Road, took a wide turn into the latter road, thus bringing himself into the centre opposite the Commercial Gymkhana, with the result that he ran into motor car No. 1983 driven by Daulat Amrita, Capt. Willis had some of his ribs broken and was severely shaken, he was taken to the Colaba War Hospital.

Mr. Courtnay who was in the side car was also severely shaken. Mr. B. J. Billimoria and his children who were in the car received no injury, except the ayah who was thrown out and sustained several abrasions. Both the motor car and the cycle were damaged.

BOMBAY TRIBUNAL.

FURTHER EXEMPTIONS.

The Bombay Exemption Tribunal resumed its sitting at the Town Hall on Saturday under the presidency of Mr. W. C. Shepherd. Mr. G. A. Bowman and Lieut.-Colonel Low, D.S.O., sat as members, while Captain S. T. Sheppard, represented the military authorities.

The Manager, Mercantile Bank of India, applied for an extension of exemptions on behalf of Messrs. Crichton, Sanders, Provis, Wilks, Macdonald and Wheeler.

The exemption is to be continued till the 31st March next, on the same terms as before.

The Agents, Finlay Mills, applied for exemption on behalf of Messrs. White and Parker.

Mr. Little, solicitor, stated that the mills were doing Government work; they were fearing strikes; instead of two Europeans at each mill, as formerly, they had now only one European.

They were exempted till the 31st of March from general service and from all local service, except such as does not entail absence for more than one complete day at a time and not more than two complete days in a month.

Mr. Randow, who was exempted from general military service for six months, was granted further exemption till the 31st of March.

Mr. Battersby Park applied for a reconsideration of his case.

Mr. Caroe, solicitor, stated that Mr. Park, who was exempted from general service but not local, was now called out for a month at the Mahaluxmi Batteries. There was another gentleman similarly situated, who could not get leave even to come up here. He understood that it might be possible to get away some times from 12 to 5 p.m.

The President remarked that artillery work appeared to be very much like general service.

He was granted temporary exemption from military service, but not military training, till the next sitting of the tribunal.

ONLY EUROPEAN EXPERT IN THE MILLS.

The Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company applied for exemption on behalf of Mr. H. R. Band.

Mr. Caroe, solicitor, stated that this case was on all fours with that of Mr. Park. Mr. Band was the only European expert in the mills.

The same order was passed, as in the case of Mr. Battersby Park.

The Agents, Ebrahim Pabaney Mills Company, applied for exemption on behalf of Mr. Horsfall.

Mr. Payne, solicitor, stated that Mr. Horsfall had not been called up yet but his case was similar to that of European employees in other mills.

He was granted exemption as in the case of other mill employees, subject to revision of orders at the next hearing.

Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. applied for exemption on behalf of Mr. Galloway.

Mr. Payne appeared for this gentleman

The same order was passed as in the preceding case.

The Manager, Chloride Electric Storage Co., applied for exemption on behalf of Mr. W. H. Denby.

Mr. Denby stated that he was the Manager of the company for all India and Burma. He was formerly placed in "B" class, but was now in the "C" class—that is liable to do sixty drills in two months. It would be necessary for him to be away from Bombay on duty for his firm for three months, on and off. He had no desire to avoid drills. He could not carry on preliminary training. He could do ordinary drills. His work was principally confined to Government and railways.

He was granted total exemption up to 31st March and was told that it would be as well, when he came up again for exemption, to have his application supported by the Government department for which he was doing work.

Mr. A. A. Barnard, Inspector of Munitions, Bombay, was unable to appear as he was now in Hyderabad. He wanted his exemption to be extended.

Extension was granted till the 31st of March.

The tribunal then adjourned.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. LOBO AND OTHERS.—The reference to Queen Amelie as the wife of King Manoel was obviously a slip of the pen on the part of our London correspondent.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, November 13, 1917.

DISHONEST CRITICISM.

Our readers are aware of the circumstances under which the Champaran Agrarian Committee was appointed. The relations between the ryots in the district and the planters which had been for long of a most unsatisfactory character assumed a very serious aspect. Mr. Gandhi went to Champaran and after careful and exhaustive personal investigations, realised that the ryots laboured under a real sense of grievance in regard to their treatment by the planters and their agents. The mere fact that a fearless investigator like Mr. Gandhi was determined thoroughly to sift this matter, to discover the truth for himself and to secure justice naturally created apprehension in the minds of the supporters of an obsolete and inequitable system and a most unedifying hue and cry was raised against Mr. Gandhi with the object of preventing the revelation of unpleasant facts. The local officials, taking the usually bureaucratic view that any sort of investigation, or "agitation" as they chose to call it, by an Indian was *prima facie* mischievous, forthwith ordered Mr. Gandhi to leave the district which was governed in the best possible manner by the best possible rulers! They counted without their host. Their blunder was rectified by superior authority and Mr. Gandhi's persistence led to the appointment of a Committee, of which Mr. Gandhi was a member The report of the Committee was published the other day and is, on the whole ,a satisfactory document, containing a number of important recommendations for the settlement of present differences and the removal of the abuses or anomalies which the Committee found in the relations of landlords and tenants. The ryots cannot be said to have received complete satisfaction at the hands of the Committee, but thanks to the efforts of Mr. Gandhi, a spirit of fair and reasonable compromise animates the report. With one exception, the recommendations are unanimous and the Lieutenant-Governor, in a resolution, has accepted these recommendations, to which effect will be given by means of legislation or executive action as may be required Sir Edward Gait recognises that considerable concessions have been made on both sides and he acknowledges "with much pleasure the good sense and moderation shewn by Mr. Gandhi who represented the cause of the tenants on the Committee."

The fair-mindedness with which the Committee has, on the whole, accomplished its task and the commendable readiness with which the Behar Government have accepted its recommendations have been characteristically enough made the occasion by a section of the Calcutta Press for a vitriolic outburst of sordid ire. Some of the planters it appears, are dissatisfied with the report of the Committee and one of them, in a letter to the "Statesman" roundly states that the European members of the Committee generally and the planter member in particular have made a complete surrender to Mr. Gandhi and declares that he for one will not accept some of the decisions. Commenting on this letter, the "Statesman" says,

"Time was when the aim of British rule was to do what was right without regard for the consequences, and a District Officer or Lieutenant- Governor who arrived at a decision based on justice and commonsense could count with some confidence on its being upheld. Now a new test is applied: "How will it look?" or "Can we not yield something? The rot which has set in at Simla has naturally affected the Provinces and bids fair to paralyse the whole Administration, from the Moffusil Collector to the Viceroy's Executive Council. The cause which Mr. Irwin sets forth shows a remarkable analogy with the truckling to the Home Rulers and officials in Bihar in their attitude towards Mr. Gandhi and displays exactly the same weakness which has encouraged Mrs. Besant and the Indian agitators who are using her as a stalking-horse. In Bihar Mr. Gandhi contrived to give the impression that the tenants on indigo estates had grievances. In response to the factitious outcry the Government of Bihar and Orissa appointed a Committee of Enquiry which discovered that the grievances were imaginary."

We must apologise to our readers for such a long extract from a paper that has long outlived its claim to be the "Friend of India." But the passage is a fair example of the depth of bathos to which those who have "Home Rule" and "Mrs. Besant" on the brain are apt to descend. It is also a glaring example of the dishonest journalism which has now become the last refuge o a certain section of the European community in India. We have not the space to deal at length with the recommendations of the Committee's report. But it is necessary to point out that the report emphatically and clearly shows, not merely that the grievances of the ryots were real and tangible but that the Committee, instead of going to the logical conclusion warranted by their own findings, have even been sometimes unmindful of the interests of the ryots in their desire to placate the powerful European "thikkadars." The system, of tenancy under which the ryots hold land under these "thikkadars," who are virtually Zemindars, is known as the "tinkathia" system. The Committee condemn this system in the strongest possible terms and describe the most glaring abuses to which its continuance has given rise. "We are satisfied", they say "that for the last fifty years the growing of "tinkathia" indigo has been disliked by the ryot and that he would at any time have been glad to relinquish it." The Committee have, therefore, recommended the abolition of this system which among other hardships, virtually reduced the ryots to the condition of serfs. We may conclude by referring only to two of the most flagrant abuses connected with indigo cultivation and mentioned in the Report. These are the enhancement of rent known as "sarabeshi" made by the planters and realised from their tenants in the villages held under "mokarai" or permanent leases and the realisation of a cash compensation called "tawan" from the tenants in villages held under short term leases, with the object of commuting the obligation to cultivate indigo. Both these exactions are condemned by the Committee as illegal and unauthorised. These two instances are alone sufficient to expose the dishonesty of the assertion that the Committe found that the grievances of the ryots were imaginary.

POLAND.

One of the saddest consequences that will arise out of the present collapse of Russia in the war should it prove permanent, will be the committal of the destinies of the people of Poland for a long time to come, as far as one can see, to the rough hands of the Central Powers. There have been attempts recently to alienate the sympathies of the Allied peoples from the Poles on the grounds that the Poles themselves are doing nothing on the battlefield to show their readiness to suffer for a great cause, and that the fact that the Poles have a kind of Government which is subservient to the Central Powers, suggests that they themselves are not looking for salvation to the Allies. Owing to our very scanty knowledge of what has been taking place in Poland since the German occupation, we have been unable to get any very clear views of the real state of public opinion here. From time to time we have seen failure of one or another German scheme in Poland, but we have been faced by the bald fact that there is at present a government which claims power throughout the country, and that this government is actually working in co-operation with the enemy. We are grateful to a writer in the current issue of the "Nineteenth Century" for giving us a clear account of the national movement in Poland and thus removing an impression which was unfair to the stricken people of that ill-fated land.

In the article referred to, he traces the vicissitudes of the national movements from the time the country was dismembered, and the resultant efforts made to bring about a reconciliation with the ruling Powers. Though a number of Poles were won over to this policy the majority believed that the renunciation of the idea of independence and loyalty to alien rulers was practically treason. In 1897 a new movement known as the Democratic National Party was begun, and the object of this party was "to rule, morally, the whole of Poland, to organise in all three parts of the country an opposition to foreign rule, and to carry on a great constructive work for the increase and mobilisation of the national strength." It proclaimed as an ultimate aim the reunion and the independence of Poland, and as preparatory measures it inaugurated a great campaign to educate the masses in a national spirit. The menbers of this party produced a copious literature, and secretly carried on a political propaganda. 1905 is the next land mark. In that year Russia passed through a great crisis, which naturally affected Poland. The Socialists sided with the revolutionists, but the National Party was more far-seeing. "The Nationalists on the contrary, believed that Poland must not be weakened by revolution on the eve of great reforms in Russia, and that if her national aims were to benefit by the coming changes, she must be able to meet the new era strong and well-organised" Their hard fight won them a strong position, and when the elections for the Duma took place, all the constituencies of Poland sent up members of the National Party, all sworn to work for Polish autonomy. Their fight was unsuccessful, and an Imperial Ukase reduced the number of members in the Second Duma from 36 to 12. The Party still retained the moral command of the whole country, and it has teadily increased its power. It was the snly political organisation in Poland which embraced the whole nation in its policy, and sought to control every vital problem of national life. There are other parties and these have sometimes proved very difficult foes to deal with, but for the last twenty years the hopes and aspirations of the people have been represented by this movement. The Socialists and Jews have tried to break its power, but it has quickly recovered and when the war broke out in 1914, at least four-fifths of the nation accepted its policy. If we would understand the real attitude of the Poles to the two questions already referred to, we must seek to know the position taken up by this party. As far as the actual fighting is concerned it is difficult to see how loyal Poles can fight unless the whole Russian Army is taking its share in the offensive against the enemy. There is not the slightest proof that the Poles have refused to take up arms and the utter failure of the German attempt to raise Polish volunteer regiments is sufficient evidence that there is no desire on the part of these people to turn against the Allies. The second question must be looked at more closely. The experiences of the Poles in connection with the old Russian Government would have been almost sufficient excuse for throwing in their lot with the Central Empires and accepting their offer of a form of autonomy, but all the evidence seems to point in quite another direction. When the German and Austrian Armies occupied Poland the Nationalist and other pro-Entente groups were muzzled and within six months of the occupation, the representatives of the small minority were appointed members of the Council of State. In vain did they try to obtain prestige as the result of their elevation, but the country could not pardon men who had "licked the boots" of the hated enemy, and the Council of State, instead of gaining ground, lost rapidly.

Men of this type are mere time-servers, and when the Russia Revolution took place they saw the necessity of trying to adjust themselves to the new situation. Instead of the intense hatred they had previously shown to Russia they began to approach the new Government with the object of enlisting their aid in making a peace with the Central Powers. It still claimed to be the legal government of Poland, and insisted that Poland must remain neutral until an agreement was reached. Their claims are examined by the writer of the article referred to and he finds it easy to show that such a policy is not only opposed to the whole spirit of the Polish people, but also that the men who represent it are in a very small minority. The radicals of Warsaw are strongly opposed to the Council of State, and have strongly supported the Nationalists. M. Lednicki, the leading mover in the German campaign, has never lived in Poland, and is out of touch with the feeling of the Poles themselves. Even the Socialists do not support them, for the chief Socialist organisation in Poland is at present in conflict with the Central Powers. The only group which supports the policy of the Council of State or, as it is now, a Regency, is a small group of men who have never played any important part in Polish politics. The overwhelming majority of the Poles now in Russia clearly expressed their attitude at the recent congress in Moscow, where they declared for a united, independent Poland with access to the sea, and for the formation of a Polish army to fight against Germany and Austria. There is certainly nothing here to support the idea that the Poles are looking to the enemy for the fulfilment of their aspirations. All the Polish organisations in Russia and America are united in their belief that salvation can be obtained only through an overwhelming victory over Germany, and they have shown their readiness to assist by joining in large number the armies belonging to the two countries now fighting in France. But if Russia goes out of the war the effect on the future status of Poland must be grave and immense.

Notes of the Day.

Thanks for Congratulations.

The Editor desires most cordially to thank all those who have written in such kind terms to congratulate him on the result of the Appeal in the recent libel suit. He regrets that the letters are too numerous to permit of an individual reply in each case.

King Victor-Emmanuel's Exhortation.

"The nation has never had to face greater difficulties or trial, but we shall confront the adversity with virile, intrepid souls." So runs part of the proclamation which the King of Italy has just issued to his people. There have been few more heartening messages than this proclamation. For it is a message that is characterised chiefly by courage—courage that does not fear to face the hard facts of present reverses as well as the courage that inspires to greater efforts and sacrifices in the triumphant pursuit of the cause. "The Soldiers" says the King—and the news that we are now receiving that the enemy's strength in daily declining and the Italian resistance increasing lends an added significance to this —"will once more carry forward the tattered standards by the side of our Allies." The gravity of the Italian disaster is undeniable but we are convinced that the ensuing weeks will prove that the deeply pessimistic views of the future held in some quarters are not justified.

The Samson Case.

A decision of great importance to all public bodies and their employees was given by Mr. Justice Beaman in the Bombay High Court on Monday. The case in question was an outcome of the famous "Samson Case." It will be remembered that, following on the decision of the Chief Presidency Magistrate in the defamation case in which Mr. Samson failed to clear his character of grave charges of corruption, he was suspended by the Board of the Improvement Trust pending the decision in the subsequent proceedings in which he was prosecuted on a charge of receiving illegal gratification. Those proceedings ended, as is well-known, in the acquittal of Mr. Samson, who then claimed the payment of his salary for the period of his suspension as well as his Provident Fund money. This was refused by the Board and Mr. Samson filed a suit in the High Court. Mr. Justice Beaman has decided that in such a case, where suspension has taken place pending investigation of charges, if the charges are not proved the employee is clearly entitled to the payment of his salary for the period of suspension. That certainly seems the commonsense of the matter and it is gratifying to find the law in agreement with commonsense.

Mr. Athavle and Mr. Orr.

We are glad to observe that Mr. Justice Beaman took occasion to refer in condemnatory terms to the unfortunate judgment of Mr. Athavle, the then Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, who tried the case against Mr. Samson, and the action of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust in writing a private letter to Mr. Samson informing him that he would receive his full salary if he resigned. The remarks in Mr. Athavle's judgment to the effect that, while he was bound to acquit the accused he was morally convinced of his guilt, were strongly criticised in these columns at the time. The Judge's description of them as "quite unnecessary" is mild, having regard to the utter impropriety of a Magistrate thrusting his moral convictions into the breach when the circumstances of a case do not justify a legal conviction. Mr. Athavle's moral feelings are a great deal in evidence on the Bench, but when he misuses them to brand with a stigma of this kind an accused person who is entitled to the fullest benefit of his acquittal, he grossly abuses the privileges of his position. As for the blunder of the Chairman of the Trust, the whole of Mr. Orr's conduct in this matter from beginning to end was so preposterous and reprehensible that the incident criticised by Mr. Justice Beaman seems quite a trifling misapprehension of his prerogatives. There is probably no other country in the world—we doubt whether there is another province in India—where such conduct as that of Mr. Orr in this case would have failed to bring about the removal of the official concerned to another sphere of activity. But in Bombay officials flourish best under public criticism.

The Law School.

We must defer a detailed consideration of the Government resolution regarding the re-organization of the Government Law School to another occasion. Meanwhile, we take the opportunity of congratulating Government on the wise decision to which they have arrived on two important questions connected with this subject. They have decided that the school should continue to be carried on as at present in evening classes and should not be converted into a full-time institution. There is, of course, something to be said in favour of the latter proposal from a theoretical standpoint. But, after all, the determining consideration should be not to penalise the poor for their poverty. For a great many, if not the majority, of the law-students are those who have to eke out a living during the day to enable them to pursue their legal studies. A similar consideration, apart, of course, from others of equal force, seems largely to have influenced Government in rejecting the arbitrary rule that was proposed fixing a limit to the maximum number of students to be admitted into the school.

The Joint Board.

At its next meeting the Senate of the Bombay University will consider the report of the committee appointed to draft regulation to give effect to the scheme of a Joint Board for conducting the Matriculation and School Final Examinations. The scheme is a fairly workable one and calculated to put an end, once for all, to the deplorable efforts made by the Government during the last few years to secure the abolition of the Matriculation. The main feature of the scheme is that the Joint Board will consist of ten members, five of whom, including the chairman, shall be elected by the Senate from among the Ordinary Fellows, three shall be nominated by Government and two shall be schoolmasters of registered schools in the Presidency to be co-opted by the other eight members. This Board is to conduct the school leaving examination, the certificate of which will be accepted by the University for the purpose of Matriculation and by the Government for all purposes for which the present school final certificate is accepted, provided in either case the candidate has passed, at the same examination, in specified additional subjects. The Board will also register schools for the purpose of this Joint examination.

The Most Satisfactory Feature.

The most satisfactory feature of the scheme, of course, is that the University will be able to exercise a dominant share of control on the Board through its larger representation and thus prevent the system of secondary education in the Presidency from becoming much more cast-iron and rigid, as a result of bureaucratic influence, than it is at present. That, however, is not all. In order that the University should exercise a really wholesome and emancipating effect not merely on secondary, but also on higher and primary, education, it is essential that the University itself should enjoy a greater degree of independence, in consonance with its due dignity, than is possible under its present constitution whereby 80 out of the 100 Ordinary fellows are nominated by the Government. The report of the Committee appointed by the Senate to consider in all their bearings the amendments of the Indian Universities Act proposed by Mr. Vishvanath P. Vaidya, which has been published, shows that the necessity of radical reform in this direction is adequately realised

BOSE RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

ANOTHER MUNIFICENT DONATION FROM BOMBAY.

We are informed that Professor Bose has received another splendid gift from Bombay towards the sum of 15 lakhs for which he has appealed to establish the Bose Research Institute, particulars of which appeared in our issue of July 10.

This latest donation is of the princely sum of a lakh and a quarter of rupees and is the gift of Mr. Mulraj Khatau the well-known mill-owner and merchant of Bombay. It is to be hoped that other wealthy citizens of Bombay will follow the splendid example set by Messrs. S. R. Bomanji and Mulraj Khatau in contributing so handsomely to this great patriotic enterprise.

C. P. ELECTION FOR IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

MR. KHAPARDE DEFEATS MR. DADABHOY BY 2 VOTES.

(From our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, Nov. 12.

The result of the election for a representative in the Imperial Council of the Central Provinces is now known.

Mr. Khaparde receives eight votes and Mr. Dadabhoy, the retiring member, six.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN EAST AFRICA.

TURKS RETIRING ON HEBRON.

HOTLY PURSUED BY OUR CAVALRY.

ENEMY COASTAL RAILHEAD CAPTURED.

GENERAL ALLENBY'S STRATEGIC MOVE

ASKALON OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. 8-45 a.m. Nov. 12.

An East Africa communiqué says between October 23rd, and November 8th, the British southeast of Mahenge drove the enemy east capturing 142 Germans and 140 askaris.

The enemy evacuated Mgaagire and is now retreating towards Liwale

Our advance continues in the Lukeledi valley. The enemy abandoned material including a naval four inch gun.

TURKISH REVERSE IN PALESTINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 8-45 a.m. Nov. 12.

An Egypt communiqué says, the whole Turkish army is retreating northwards bombed by British aeroplanes. The enemy on our right is retiring on the Hebron. We hampered his retreat capturing prisoners and transport.

Our mounted troops advancing, through Jemameh and Huj, thirteen and nine miles respectively eastward of Gaza, have reached the south bank of the Wadi Hesi which is twelve miles north of the old Turkish front, and have thus established contact with our forces advancing from Gaza. The latter forces captured the north bank of the Wadi Hesi and the Herbieh reaching the railway and turning the enemy's prepared position on this wadi.

We also captured the Turkish coastal railhead at Beithanun and are pursuing the enemy in the direction of the Wadihesi.

We captured over forty guns.

The British Navy assisted by the French actively co-operated throughout, bombarding the enemy's communications near the coast and affording other valuable assistance.

GENERAL ALLENBY'S MASTERLY STRATEGY.

CAPTURE OF ENEMY'S IMPREGNABLE POSITION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.
Recd. 8-45 a.m. Nov. 12.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters in a message dated the 7th says:—I visited Gaza which is mostly a collection of filthy hovels. The most attractive feature is the gardens and plantations surrounding the town on all sides which are enclosed by cactus hedges that proved a formidable obstacle last April. They are from six to twenty feet thick and impervious to shrapnel. The Turks cleverly utilised them digging long lines of very deep trenches inside protected by concealed wire and forward lines commanding open field across bare sandy dunes. The dugouts were most elaborate, being twenty feet deep and roofed with three trunks and sandbags.

Equally remarkable with the Turkish defences was the destructive effect of our fire. The ground was pitted with shellholes and littered with shrapnel-cases and bullets. For ten days uninterruptedly night and day, a steady stream of high explosives and shrapnel was poured into this position.

THE TURKS' MORAL COMPLETELY LOST.

The Turk never experienced such a battering and his moral gave way completely and last night he bolted.

Our troops simply walked into the Turkish trenches and pressing on found the Alimuntar system also evacuated. If the Turks had chosen to fight to the last our assault would have been very costly for this magnificently organised position was considered impregnable both by the Germans and the Turks.

Officer prisoners recently taken declared it was impossible for the British to take Gaza. Thanks to General Allenby's masterly strategy within ten days from the beginning of the bombardment we had captured Gaza and Beersheba and demolished defences representing months of labour directed by German technical skill, and taken already four thousand prisoners, thirty-four guns and huge booty.

TURKS RELENTLESSLY HARASSED.

Wiring on Wednesday evening Reuter's correspondent at Egyptian Headquarters says the East Anglian, Home Counties, West Country and Indian troops pushed through Gaza and occupied the whole of the enemy defences north-west and south-east of Gaza. The Yeomanry and Indian troops vigorously pursued the enemy towards Beithanun and Deirsenoid.

Aeroplanes relentlessly harassed the Turks machine-gunning and bombing two thousand infantry at Beithdura and two thousand five hundred at Jubis from a low altitude, the Turks fleeing in all directions.

The Australian mounted troops, Yeomanry and London troops pressed the enemy hard in the neighbourhood of Sherrie driving them north-westward.

Thirty-four guns and howitzers and two million rounds of small arms ammunition have hitherto been captured.

ANOTHER 400 MEN AND 10 GUNS CAPTURED.

BTITISH OCCUPATION OF ASKALON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.
Recd. 8-45 a.m. Nov. 12.

An Egypt communiqué says our mounted troops advancing rapidly have captured another four hundred men and ten guns. Our line now runs in a south-easterly direction from two miles north of Hamameh to two north of Arakelmenshiye on the Central railway, or generally ten to six miles north of the Wadihesi.

We have occupied Askalon.

Our aeroplanes continue to bomb retreating bodies, also important centres and communications, dropping three hundred bombs during the day.

The captured guns number over seventy including several five point nine inch guns.

General Allenby estimates that the enemy's casualties amount to ten thousand exclusive of prisoners.

GEN. ALLENBY'S VICTORIOUS MARCH.

BATTLEFIELD OF 600 SQ. MILES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. 11 p.m., Nov. 12.

An official communiqué from Egypt says:—General Allenby's advance continued on Saturday. Our left wing reached the neighbourhood of Esdud, (ancient Ashdod). The enemy's rearguard had occupied the line along the northern branch of Wadisukereir. The Royal Flying Corps effectively bombed the Wadisurar junction rollingstock and the station building. Our mounted troops on Friday captured have five-point-nine howitzers eight field-guns and 710 prisoners. As the battle-field is six hundred square miles in area, the list of booty is incomplete.

The Warwickshire and Worcestershire Yeomanry on Thursday near Huj in the face of heavy gun machine-gun and rifle fire, charged, with the greatest gallantry and dash a large body of the enemy and captured twelve guns, killed or wounded Austrian gunners and took hundred prisoners.

TURKS UNDER HOT PURSUIT.

INHABITANTS WELCOME BRITISH ADVANCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Nov. 12.

Reuter's correspondent at Egyptian Headquarters wiring on 9th instant said:—The pursuit by our cavalry on the heels of retreating Turks continued on Friday beyond Askalon and Elmejdel. Owing to their hurry the Turks were unable to remove the inhabitants who joyously welcomed our troops. The cavalry advancing north from Sheria, overtook the enemy rearguard taking a considerable number of prisoners, and elsewhere the dashing charge of the Yeomanry resulted in the capture of six guns, three machine guns and a hundred prisoners. Great quantities of undamaged stores have fallen into our hands. Aviators continue their good work bombing and machine-gunning trains. They report that the town of Elfalujeh and the railway junction of Eltineh are in flames.

GERMANS CALLING UP THEIR LAST RESERVES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 12.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables:—

The Zurich correspondent of the Central News Agency says that within the last few days the Germans have called up their last reserves. Those previously rejected have been re-examined and all those not utterly useless have been promptly despatched to training centres. This move is attributed to the intention to make a final effort in the West before America's strength becomes effective.

FLANDERS OFFENSIVE

ENEMY ATTACKS ON PARSCHANDACLE SALIENT.

SUCCESSFUL RESISTANCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Nov. 12.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wires:—Saturday's battle after the successes of the morning developed during the afternoon, into an intense German artillery bombardment. The capture of Passchendaele had created a pronounced salient upon which the enemy concentrated a volume of raging enfilading fire, while owing to restricted visibility our counter-battery work was much impeded. Hence the British and Canadian withdrawal during the afternoon from the advanced positions gained in the morning after successfully dealing with the German counter-attacks.

We retain an important proportion of Saturday's gains, the net results providing quite a satisfactory success.

GERMAN ADMISSION OF REVERSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. 11 p.m., Nov. 12.

A wireless German official communiqué says:—The English five times attacked the craterland between Poelkapelle and Passchendaele.

A strong Italian force pressed back our troops near Asiago.

RECIPROCAL ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.
Recd. 11 p.m., Nov. 12.

Gen. Haig's communiqué this afternoon reports usual reciprocal artillery activity.

THE BRITISH REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.
Recd. 12 noon. Nov. 12.

A British communiqué says we repulsed with loss the raid westward of Lens. Organisation of the ground captured on Saturday continues. Aviation was restricted owing to rain.

LIVELY ARTILLERY STRUGGLE IN BELGIUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.
Recd. 12 noon. Nov. 12.

A French communiqué says there was a pretty lively artillery struggle in Belgium, in Papegoud sector and on the right bank of the Meuse in the region of Hill 344 and Bois le Chaume.

RECIPROCAL CANNONADING IN CHAUME WOOD.

ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. 8-45 a.m. Nov. 12.

A French communiqué says there was incessant reciprocal cannonading in Chaume Wood. After lively artillery preparation the Germans attacked Hartmannsweiler in the Vosges, but after a violent hand to hand engagement we completely repulsed the enemy who had for the moment gained a footing in our lookout line.

Another enemy attempt at Reichacker failed.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN FRANCE.

ASSURE SUPPORT TO M. KERENSKY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 12.
Recd. 4-50 p.m., Nov. 12.

The Russian troops in France have telegraphed to M. Kerensky assuring him they are ready to shed their blood against maximalists and counter-revolutionaries in the struggle of democracy against German autocracy.

LARGE SHIP-OWNING COMPANY.

CONTEMPLATES AMALGAMATION WITH COLLIERY COMPANIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.
Recd. 4-50 p.m., Nov. 12.

The "Liverpool Journal of Commerce" says it is rumoured that one of the largest shipowning companies contemplates amalgamation with the largest colliery companies of South Wales. Such a combination would be the largest of its kind in the world and control over one million tons of shipping and six million of the best steamer bituminous coal.

FIRE IN MANCHESTER INFIRMARY.

15 AGED WOMEN BURNED TO DEATH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.
Recd. 4-50 p.m., Nov. 12.

Fifteen aged women have been burnt to death by fire in the Manchester infirmary.

KING EMMANUEL'S PROCLAMATION.

"CONFRONT ADVERSITY WITH INTREPID SOULS."

AN INSPIRITING EXHORTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Nov. 11.
Recd. 8-45 a.m. Nov. 12.

The King has issued a proclamation that the nation has never had to face greater difficulties or trial but we shall confront the adversity with virile intrepid souls. The soldiers will once more carry forward the tattered standards by the side of our Allies. Cowardice, discord or recrimination is treason. The enemy reckons on breaking up our spirits and solidarity even more than on military victory. Let the unanimous reply be that we are all ready to give everything for the victory and honour of Italy.

ITALIAN RESISTANCE INCREASING.

ENEMY STRENGTH DECLINING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. 8-45 a.m. Nov. 12.

Reuter's correspondent at the Italian Headquarters wires that the enemy's strength is daily declining and the Italian resistance increasing. The enemy's plan to envelop the centre and the Italian reargaurds and eventually cut off the Italian right wing has hitherto been frustrated by the indomitable resistance of the Italian covering troops whose artillery and machineguns have heavily punished the numerically superior enemy.

The Italian main body owed its safety principally to the cavalry most of which fell splendidly charging the enemy like an avalanche from the hills, shouting the war cry 'Savoia.'

SUCCESSFUL ITALIAN MANOEUVRES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.
Recd. 11 p.m., Nov. 12.

Italian official communiqué says:—In the neighbourhood of Asiago the enemy captured our advanced posts at Gallio and Monte Ferragh. We subsequently expelled the enemy taking hundred prisoners. We captured the enemy vanguard at Tezze in the Sugana Valley and repulsed the enemy on the Valdobbiadene heights. We crossed to the right bank of the Piave and destroyed the Vidor bridge.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE TO THE RESCUE

HELP FOR ITALIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.
Recd. 11 p.m., Nov. 12.

It is reported that the Allied War Council has already decided on operations on a considerable scale in Italy in which an equal part will be borne by Britain and France, while the United States may eventually co-operate.

PRO-ALLY DEMONSTRATION IN MILAN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MILAN, Nov. 12.
Recd. 11 p.m., Nov. 12.

A great pro-Ally demonstration in the Scala Theatre was attended by British officers and men, who received an ovation. British aviators flew over the theatre dropping messages of greeting.

ITALY'S DETERMINATION.

NO IDEA OF SEPARATE PEACE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 12.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables:—

The "Morning Post's" Rome correspondent quotes a radical deputy as saying that either the making of separate peace or slackness in carrying on the war would be such treason to the Allies as to justify them in cutting off supplies. If they took this step, Italy would starve, since Germany is unable to provision the countries she invades.

The Archbishop of Udine left the city on foot after the Germans began pillaging and burning. He has reported to the Pope what occurred.

GERMAN ABUSE OF ITALY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 12.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables:—

The "Reichspost" says:—This false Italy is unworthy to continue to exist and must be divided into its rightful and legitimate elements.

"The Times" correspondent at Italian Headquarters states that airmen report that the Alpini isolated on Monte Nero were still firing on Sunday.

RUSSIAN CRISIS.

MAXIMALIST GOVERNMENT TOTTERING.

LOYAL TROOPS WELCOME M. KERENSKY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.
Recd. 11 p.m., Nov. 12.

The Russian Embassy announces its refusal to recognise the Maximalist Government.

A "Weekly Despatch" message from Petrograd, dated Saturday, says that M. Kerensky arrived on Wednesday at Luga, where the garrison went over to the Provisional Government. He proceeded to Gatchina on Saturday morning where same thing happened. Troops loyal to the Provisional Government are known to be near Petrograd, and a division of the Cossacks is marching from Finland.

WOBBLING STILL.

The garrison of Petrograd is again wobbling. It is reported that most of the Moscow garrison has again transferred its allegiance to the Provisional Government after fighting with the extremists in Kremlin M. Skobeleff addressed the Committee of Public Safety in the Town Hall, and said that the Railwaymen's Union refused to obey further orders of Lenin.

FAMINE IN FINLAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 12.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables:—

Cereal and potato crops in Finland have failed. The population is starving and help is being sought from Denmark and America.

GERMAN TROOPS LAND ON AALAND.

ALSO AT HELSINGFORS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 10.
Recd. 8-45 a.m. Nov. 12.

A private wire from Uleaborg received in Stockholm says German troops have landed on Aaland and occupied most of the islands.

A telegram from Stockholm says a newspaper there reports that Germans have landed at Helsingfors.

GENERAL WILSON EULOGISED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Nov. 12.

The Sunday newspapers print enthusiastic appreciations regarding General Wilson, and declare that his dramatic leap to the front was not unexpected. He had been frequently consulted by the Cabinet on the military position.

AUSTRALIANS SEIZE UMDABKHAL STATION.

3000 PRISONERS AND BOOTY TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.
Recd. 12 noon. Nov. 12.

A telegram from Cairo dated the 8th instant says the Scottish troops have crossed the Wadihesi and are advancing along the high ground northwards. The Australians have seized the railway station at Umdabkhal taking three-hundred prisoners and much booty. The enemy is retiring on the whole front vigorously pursued.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S NARROW ESCAPE.

WHILE CROSSING A TORRENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 11.
Recd. 12 noon. Nov. 12.

A telegram from Gorizia relates the narrow escape of the Austrian Emperor while crossing a torrent. The motor car broke down and footman and soldier were carrying the monarch to the bank when all fell and were swept over the weir and a considerable distance beyond. Prince Felix arriving at a critical moment, plunged into the torrent, accompanied by his suite and eventually rescued the Emperor, who was constantly being submerged.

FIGHTING IN SYRIA,

CO-OPERATION OF BRITISH AND FRENCH SHIPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 12.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables:—

French and British warships are taking part in the Syria fighting. The French coastguard ship Requin was hit by several shells and nine were killed and 29 wounded, but continued in action.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. 12 noon. Nov. 12.

Mr. Lloyd George has arrived in Paris.

OTHER CABLE ITEMS.

SIR R. BORDEN'S APPEAL TO CANADIANS.

FOR SUPPORT TO GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Nov. 12.
Recd. 4-50 p.m., Nov. 12.

The Premier, Sir Robert Borden, on behalf of the new Union Government, has issued, an appeal to the electorate in which he states that the Government has thoroughly realised in this national emergency that there is an imperative necessity for the fulfilment of its policies with the least possible delay. It pledges itself to prosecute the war with ceaseless vigour, to strive for national unity, to administer public departments with economy and efficiency and to devise measures of taxation which will regard social justice and neglect nothing that may be required to sustain soldiers on service or comfort those of their households they have left behind. The Government is firmly convinced that the objects can be best achieved by the Government representing all parties, classes, creeds and interests and i appeal with confidence on its behalf for the sympathy and support of the Canadian people.

SOLDIERS STATIONED IN INDIA.

INTERPELLATION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 8-45 a.m. Nov. 12.

Replying to a question by the Jowett whether soldiers of Lord Kitchener's army stationed in India were liable to be kept there after the war, Mr. Macpherson stated that the release of men from the army after the war would depend on the conditions then. It was impossible to forecast those conditions or what priority could be given to particular classes of individuals.

BOLO CASE SEQUEL.

MONIER DISMISSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 11.
Recd. 8-45 a.m. Nov. 12.

As a sequel to the Bolo case the Court of Cassation has dismissed Monier, first President of the Court of Appeal, which is the maximum penalty for unprofessional conduct. It was Monier who introduced Bolo to Humbert, proprietor of the "Journal."

DEMAND OF RISE IN WAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.
Recd. 11 p.m., Nov. 12.

Fifty thousand cotton spinners in Manchester have demanded a thirty per cent. advance in wages.

INCREASE IN TEA SUPPLIES,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.
Recd. 11 p.m., Nov. 12.

A substantial increase of tea supplies is assured at the forthcoming sales due to the allocation of a greater amount of tonnage for transport.

SHIRTING FLANNELS,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA REQUISITIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 10.

The following notification has been issued:—Whereas the Governor-General-in-Council is of the opinion that the articles specified below can be utilised in connection with the prosecution of the present war, namely, flannels suitable for shirting, all wool and unions blue-grey, khaki and white, now therefore the Governor-General-in-Council in the exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the rule 11A of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules 1915 hereby requires all persons who in the course of business whether on their own behalf or on behalf of others hold or have control over any such flannels to send to the controller (textile supplies) Indian Munitions Board, Simla, the following particulars of such flannels, namely, (a) The quantity held (b) The place or places at which held (c) The description as regards composition, quality, colour and width (d) The price (if known) at which the owner or person entitled to sell the flannels is willing to sell the same by agreement. The Governor-General-in-Council further requires that every such person shall refrain from disposing of the said flannels from the date of this notification until the said particulars have been furnished as prescribed above, and for a further period thereafter not exceeding fourteen days, after the expiry of which period the whwole or any part of the said flannels may be disposed of as if this notification had not been issued, unless before the expiry of such period a notice of requisition under rule 11A of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules 1915 shall have been issued in respect of the whole or part of the said flannels by the Governor-General-in-Council or by an officer authorised by him to act in this behalf provided that this order shall not be held to apply to a portion of their stocks of such flannels not exceeding 500 yards in all held by dealers on the date of this notification for bona fide retail trade only, or to stocks held in the ordinary course of their business by persons whose aggregate holding of such flannels does not exceed a total of 500 yards.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION AND LABOUR CONDITIONS.

EVIDENCE OF MILL OWNERS' REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR DORAB'S AND SIR FAZULBHOY'S QUESTIONS.

CONTRAST IN ATTITUDES.

(By Our Special Representative.)

It might have been expected that the opening of the session of the Indian Industrial Commission in a great industrial city like Bombay would be marked by some display of interest. The Commission, however, could not have commenced its work in Bombay in more disappointing circumstances, so far as the interest of the city's industrialists and businessmen in it is concerned. That, during the early part of yesterday's sitting especially, hardly any one, except the reporters and one or two witnesses for the day, was present to watch the proceedings seemed to show how an enquiry, which was likely to have far-reaching consequences on the industrial development of the country, was being conducted in its midst.

The most important witnesses examined yesterday were Messrs. C. N. Wadia and N. B. Saklatwala, both connected with the mill industry and nominated as representatives of the Millowners' Association. Naturally the defects, the wants and the hopes of the mill industry in Bombay formed the chief subject of enquiry. And it is a welcome and not insignificant sign of the times that the condition of factory workers absorbed the greatest amount of attention and interest. To the Labour problem, in fact, was devoted the most important part of the oral examination. In this connection, however, the outstanding fact was not, as might have been expected, the attitude, which the witnesses took on the subject so much as that taken up by the two representatives of Bombay's Industrialists on the Commission itself—Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and Sir Dorab Tata. It was most instructive to trace the different mental processes which seemed to determine the questions which they put to the witnesses who were themselves, representatives of different types of mill-owners in the city and the lively debate, which on occasions took place between these two Commissioners as regards the real interpretation of the answers given by the witnesses and of the important questions enquired into, was in itself not a little amusing.

Autocrat and Bureaucrat.

Both Sir Fazulbhoy and Sir Dorab Tata, appeared to be genuinely interested in the welfare of the working men and—if comparison must be made, judging from yesterday's proceedings only,—Sir Dorab Tata more so than Sir Fazulbhoy. Both realized that all was not well with Labour. Both were anxious that some remedy should at once be found and applied. But each of them approached the question from a different standpoint. Sir Fazulbhoy's attitude appeared to be that of an orthodox, but benevolent autocrat, Sir Dorab Tata's that of a sympathetic and wise bureaucrat. The latter seemed anxious to bring home the lessons of the past bitter experiences of the West and the necessity of profiting by that experience by treating the workers in the way the West is now treating them. The former seemed more anxious to show that, if things were bad mill-owners were not so much to blame as is supposed by busybodies and, more, that while the mill-owners were interesting themselves in "improving" the ways and habits of the workers, it was the latter who (perhaps because they were tainted with a double dose of original sin) thwarted these efforts by insisting on loafing and drinking. It was thus that he impressed upon the witnesses the advantages of building good chawls—not necessarily by the mill-owners who had, according to him, real difficulties to face in the matter, starting temperance and co-operative societies, cinemas, and providing recreation grounds and the like. But he appeared to press these more on the attention of mill-owners as philanthropists than as those who owed some duty to their employers.

Sir Dorab's Attitude.

Sir Dorab Tata's questions, on the other hand, showed that he had grasped the most essential features of the Labour problem and was anxious to secure the introduction of improvements in India in the light of the experience gained in the West. He looked upon the question, therefore, as an intelligent and far-seeing business man—but a business man, pure and simple, all the same. For he suggested quite clearly and emphatically—what is a commonplace more of theory than of practice—that, if any industry is to flourish, it is essential that the workers in it should be well-paid, well-fed, well-housed and that their working period should be so regulated as to secure them sufficient recreation for the maintenance of health. He was thus anxious to enquire whether a Workmen's Compensation Act was necessary in India; whether it would not be in the interests alike of the industry and of the worker if shorter hours of work were the rule and if, in fact, a ten hours' day was substituted for the present twelve hours' day when the workmen has to be pent up in the not congenial atmosphere of the mill almost from sunrise to sunset; whether the workers did not respond to the stimulus of higher wages and shorter hours of work; whether a manual worker would not be a better and more efficient worker if he received some general education combined with technical education; whether, finally, the housing condition of factory workers in Bombay was all that could be desired.

Do Workmen Want More?

On the other hand, Sir Fazulbhoy elected to make sure if it was not a fact that the cry for higher wages was fictitious; that the workmen really did not want more because they could not spend it; that if they had shorter hours of work, they would merely, as Mr. Wadia roundly stated, loaf about and overcrowd the streets—and drink; that is, until they were provided with social amenities; that, as there was already insufficient control over the labourers by the employers, the effect of higher wages would be merely to make the latter much less amenable to the control of the mill-owners—they would work less because they do not want more than what would be just sufficient to keep body and soul together and to secure drink; and that, finally, shorter hours of work, by increasing the cost of production and reducing the quantity of Indian goods, would merely give Japan a much better opportunity than she now has to drive the Indian mill-owner out of the Indian market.

These were the two different points of view which were suggested to the witnesses. But somehow the real standpoint of the workers themselves was not completely prescribed. Whether it was that the ways or the defects of the workers were concerned or whether it was a question of adopting some ameliorating measures. Victorian notions were repeated. The lessons of the war did not seem to have been realised. It was not even suggested that the old notion that capital is all in all has been now discarded in favour of the saner notion that favours an increasingly equal share being given to Labour in controlling industries; that, in short, the narrow interests of industry are to be subordinated to the larger interests of the State which requires that the liberty of the individual, whether as a citizen or as a worker, should not be restricted in the interests of privilege or prestige.

THE EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press Report.)

Mr. C. N. Wadia, agent, Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company and representative witness nominated by the Bombay Millowners' Association, was the first witness examined. He said it was not difficult to raise capital for concerns similar to those already existing if a sound prospectus was drawn up and a Board of Directors of tried powers and well-known capacity figured on it. It was most difficult to raise capital for a new industry small or large. Investors were nervous and would not tread unknown paths. He was of opinion Government should not give money grants-in-aid for existing or new industries. Government should loan only as a benevolent banker would loan on good security readily realisable, on the understanding that as long as the concern is satisfactorily run as shown by its results Government would extend credit indefinitely. Government may take shares in certain large undertakings in the same manner as the banker would do with his surplus money to invest. Above all, Government should purchase products and guarantee purchases so long as the quality was kept up. This was the most important help Government could give. Above all the help given should not emasculate individual effort. Government should pay great attention to Railway, Canal and Ocean transport and bring charges down to an irreducible minimum. Cheap and ample transport was the backbone of prosperity.

PRACTICAL TRAINING.

Replying to Mr. Low, witness said most of those who had become great men had started as apprentices and had often college training during nights. He was in favour of bringing in practical training as early as possible. The system of apprenticeship could be enforced by statute and it was not likely to create trouble between the employer and the employed. He did not think the system would be unpopular among the people. There should be a general uniform Boiler Act for the whole of India.

In reply to questions put by Sir Thomas he said primary schools in mill localities for the education of mill hands had not met with success.

In answer to Sir Dorab Tata witness said as a means of aiding industry it was not desirable to give machinery on hire-purchase system as that was aid to incompetence. There was no serious attempt made in the mills to educate in half-time schools. The attempt is made faint-heartedly and the leisure to the workers is so limited that no advantage is derived from these schools. He did not know what had come out of the conference between the Bombay Millowners and the Bombay Municipality on this matter.

There has been no corresponding increase in the general dexterity of the workman. The labourers in Bombay, when they earn higher wages have no ambition to increase the quality of their work in response to higher wages.

STANDARD PERIOD OF WORK.

Witness went on to say that a good deal of the standard period of work was spent by the workmen in idling about the premises of the workshop.

Sir Dorab Tata:—Is that not rather a sweeping statement?

Witness:—We have need to employ comparatively more men now for the same work than we did before.

Sir Dorab:—If you give the labourer a smaller period of work inside the mill and let him loaf and idle about outside for, say two hours, would not the work increase in quality?

Witness: Such a result could be obtained only if the labourer is educated and induced to aspire for better things than a particular standard of life which is all that he now wishes to maintain.

ADULTERATION OF COTTON.

Replying to Sir D. Tata witness proceeded to say that the Mill Owners' Association had not bestowed any attention to the question of adulteration of cotton. He was questioned about what was done for compensation to workmen, in case of accidents. Witness said that the disabled workman was employed as far as possible and that in case of death his family was generally helped.

Asked what he thought about the statement that skilled efficiency is found oftener among the uneducated than among the educated, witness replied that the workmen would be better for the education that they would have, and that as a general rule manual dexterity was more of a gift.

It was not his experience that labourers were loath to live in chawls built for them. Continuing he said that wages had gone up by about 30 per cent. within the last thirty years.

GOVERNMENT AID TO SHIPPING ENTERPRISES.

Replying to Sir Fazulbhoy, witness said that he would like to see Government aiding shipping enterprises. Witness was of opinion that Government ought to encourage Indian industries even in cases where the output lacked the finish of eastern products. It was necessary that Government should maintain an industrial department with experts to advise on special matters. He was not aware of the Special Committee appointed by the Bombay Government to enquire into the education of the mill hands. The education of the mill children up to the age of eleven should be made compulsory.

Sir Dorab Tata here asked what sort of education, the witness thought would encourage manual skill. Witness replied that he had stated that in his written statement.

ACCOMMODATION OF MILLHANDS.

Continuing his reply to Sir Fazulbhoy witness stated that he did not know what had prevented the Mill-owners Association from taking the aid of the Improvement Trust in improving the chawl accommodation for the mill hands. He admitted that millhands did evince some disinclination to live in chawls; but this was not a serious difficulty in the case of the textile mills. He admitted that better facilities for recreation to the workmen would improve their daily lives, especially under conditions of increased pay and less hours. He further believed that the present cry for higher wages was not based on a real increased demand of the necessities of life.

He thought a greater numbers of students should be sent to foreign countries with Government scholarships to equip themselves for working in workshops.

Replying to Sir Dorab's question he thought that there was no difficulty for Indians to get admission to workshops in Europe.

Continuing his reply to Sir Fazulbhoy witness stated that the object of Railways ought to be to facilitate commerce.

CAPITAL FOR NEW INDUSTRIES.

Replying to Mr. Chatterton's question as to what form of organisation should be adopted to meet with the difficulty of finding capital for new industries, witness said that the matter could be left entirely to private enterprise.

Referring to his view about Government aid to small quasi-agricultural and quasi-industrial concerns, witness said that it was undesirable from the point of view of Government to give aid in the direction of enabling the purchase of machinery on hire purchase system and the like.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE NAMES.

Replying to Sir Francis Stewart, witness admitted that workshops training was more important than mere preliminary education. His own idea was that a boy should be given a certain amount of primary education and then should be given some manual training. He was strongly in favour of registration of trade names. Products not in existence in India, but which can be introduced in the country should also be shown.

WANT OF PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Want of primary education among mill-operatives hinders industrial development to a great extent. Its existence is one of the reasons of Japan's success. Education improves the inventive powers. To improve the efficiency and skill of mill workmen measures are necessary to attract a better class and for retaining their services. The great skill of English workmen is due to several generations having followed the same craft. This in the present circumstances is unattainable in India, since the Indian operative is a mill-hand and agriculturist. In certain seasons he works in the factory and at other seasons he minds his agriculture.

TRAINING OF OPERATIVES.

Mr. Saklatvala suggested ways for improving the lot of the operatives. At Tata's mills apprentices are trained. Almost all managers, heads of departments and other offices are drawn from one or other of apprentices. Both practical and theoretical training are given to them and they are valued greatly by mill companies. The knowledge imparted at the technical schools is imperfect, because the students lack practical training from the insufficiency of machinery at these schools. People taken from the industrial schools have again to be apprenticed. Night schools are unsuited. This succeeds best in countries where there is a basis of widespread primary education and hours of labour are shorter.

Speaking on the adulteration of cotton, witness said many years back Government enacted a law making it penal to adulterate cotton, but they found the remedy worse than the disease and gave it up. Witness asked for more facility for registering trade mark. Shortage of coal waggons was a serious menace to the mill industry and the sooner the coal supply problem is tackled with more skill and energy the better it will be for the thousands of work-people engaged in the mill industry.

SHORTAGE OF FREIGHT.

The Bombay mill industry has for years suffered from an unequal fight with Japan over sea freights. Witness said freights on Indian manufacture shipped to China and other countries should be considerably reduced and India should thus be given an opportunity to fight on equal terms. Speaking on the improvement of Indian cotton both as to yield and quality witness said it more cotton is grown on a more scientific basis in suitable districts, making use of fertilizers and more care being taken in ginning presses, India would once more regain its place in the cotton world and be of the greatest help to the textile industry of the Empire.

Replying to Sir Thomas, the witness said that the exhibitions which he had suggested Government should hold, should be open to the public, though they were to be mainly intended for members of different trades. He thought it was possible to introduce a useful system of primary education without making it compulsory. Referring to the opening of grain shops, witness said that the mill hands would go to these shops in course of time, when they realised its advantages over those kept by the "banyas."

At this stage the members adjourned for lunch.

EDUCATION OF MILL-HANDS.

Resuming after lunch, the examination of Mr. Saklatvala was continued.

Replying to Sir Dorab Tata, witness said that so far a sufficiently long trial had not been given to the system of sending half-time boys to schools conducted by the Municipality but partly supported by donations from the mill-owners. Asked if primary education had any effect on the skill of a workman, witness said that he expected a better kind of work from an educated workman. It would be better if that education was partly technical also.

Sir Dorab then asked what the witness thought about the tendency of the educated men among the millhands to forsake their calling.

Witness said that primary education would not have that effect, though education of a slightly higher grade did produce that tendency. At any rate, he had not had experience of mill-hands being educated to such a degree as to evince any such tendency. Even now, witness was of opinion that students coming out of technical schools required about five years' experience before they could be entrusted with actual work. One of their essential defects is that though they know all about the machinery, etc., they do not know to manage labour, and in certain cases this was more essential than anything else. Questioned about the effect of shortening hours on the quality of the labour, etc., Mr. Saklatvala said that it did improve the quality of the labour.

WORKING HOURS.

Sir Dorab:—"What is your opinion about a working day of ten hours?

Witness:—The question has to be approached carefully. The question of shortness of labour may be solved by their making work more attractive. But the producer, who is in competition with Japan, etc., would suffer.

Referred to the opinion of a previous witness, that labourers usually frittered away a large portion of their time in yards, etc., witness characterised it as a very sweeping statement, and said that the quality of the work would improve. The increase in output would of course depend partly on the quality of the machinery.

RISE IN WAGES.

Sir Dorab:—Give us some idea of the rise of wages in the mill industry.

Witness:—I have figures for a certain department—the spinning one, and I see that wages have risen by 137 per cent.

Witness further went on to say, in answer to the question of the effect of such rise on labour, that the workman did not care to earn the new rise in wages and worked less—just sufficient to get his old wages. At any rate that was the view which most of the mill-managers held.

Asked about the unpopularity of chawls among the mill-hands, for whom they are intended, witness said that so far as the chawls built by his firm in Kurla, he never discovered any block vacant. But witness also referred to certain difficulties of detail in this matter.

ADULTERATION OF COTTON.

Referring to the adulteration of cotton and measures taken to prevent it, witness said that no successful practical remedy had been found. He would say that the remedy lay in the hands of the purchaser himself. American and Egyptian cotton was not so much adulterated since purchasers of these were more careful.

Replying to Sir Dorab's question about the copying of trade marks and trade numbers, witness stated that the copying of trade numbers still continued to go on with impunity.

Sir Dorab:—Have you anything to say about existing railway rates and railway sidings?

Witness (referring to the latter part):—We have only one experience in the Tata mills, and even in that case the exorbitant rates made it not worth their while to keep on the siding. Asked if any preference was shown to traders in the case of Government clothing contracts, witness said that it was so. Sir Thomas Holland here asked if the witness meant to say that contracts were given to dealers in preference to manufacturers. Witness said he was not sure of his facts and was not therefore prepared to say anything further. Sir Thomas here stated that he knew of no case in which a dealer had been given a contract where a manufacturer was available.

Sir Dorab:—Have millowners in general given any attention to the subject of workmen's compensation in case of accidents?

Witness:—I think not.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Sir Dorab then went on to ask if it will not be advantageous if millowners would set aside a portion of their profits to encourage scientific research. Witness admitted the desirability of the suggestion.

Replying to Sir Fazulbhoy witness said that equally with exhibitions, museums of things that were being imported into India would be useful. Regarding compulsory primary education witness said that he did not favour the system of compulsion unless it were applied to all the children in the city. Drinking habits of the mill-hands could be be eradicated only if the workmen are given facilities to live a better life with recreations and other amenities of life.

Sir Dorab:—Have you ever tried an eight hour experiment?

Witness:—For a short time.

Sir Dorab:—Were the results very encouraging?

Witness:—On the average they were.

Sir Fazulbhoy:—Do you think that with a ten hours' working you could compete with Japan?

Witness:—No! They will dump us down.

Sir Fazulbhoy:—Are the European workmen so skilled as to work only eight hours and to beat us who work ten hours?

Witness:—I cannot say that definitely. Only experience can teach us.

Sir Fazulbhoy:—What will you do with workman who lives in your own chawl who goes on strike?

Witness:—He will be given notice and asked to quit.

Sir Fazulbhoy:—Don't you think that will make them helpless and dependent on you?

Witness:—It does. But the relation is one of landlord and tenant.

Sir Fazulbhoy:—Do you know what will be the cost of a Scientific Research institute as you have approved of in your reply to Sir Dorab?

Witness:—I know, it will cost a huge sum.

Replying to Mr. Low witness said that the mill-hands were spending about one-fifth of their income in purchasing grain.

RESULTS OF RESEARCH.

Replying to Mr. Chatterton's question if it was desirable to give wide publication to the results of scientific research and whether it was not better to confine information to a small section of the public, witness was of opinion that it was better to communicate them in a confidential manner.

Continuing witness said that some years ago a shipping corporation was started by Jamsetji Tata with the assurance of the mill-owners that they would supply freight. But the Corporation was not successful against Japanese and other competition. At this stage Sir Dorab Tata interposed and stated that the attempt referred to was the third one of its kind, and that it failed because of the failure of those who had promised to supply freight to carry out their promise. The P. and O. Company reduced their freight and those who had promised tonnage offered it to the P. and O. After failure of this concern the P. and O. raised their charges to make up for their loss.

Mr. J. Cunningham, Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, Kastoorchand Mill, Dadar, was the next witness examined.

Replying to Mr. Low witness said that the same kind of training and examination in Engineering should be introduced in order to facilitate the acceptance in one province of an engineer trained, and examined in another. He had experience in trying some of the passed students of the local Victoria Technical Institute. Some of them were quite good.

Replying to Sir R. N. Mukerjee, about conditions in England, witness said that as far as he knew the first training for men to be employed in industrial concerns was generally given in workshops.

EXPLORING LICENCES.

Mr. F. A. H. East, Manager, Killick Nixon and Company, Ore Department, was the next witness examined. He said:—I am in favour of encouraging private search for mineral deposits by granting greater facilities to *bona fide* and competent prospectors, whether individuals or companies, and think this could best be done by resuscitating the old form of exploring license in an amplified form. It is assumed that an applicant for an exploring license knows little or nothing about the mineral resources of the area applied for, except in a very general way. It is, therefore, impossible for him at the outset to define any particular area as is required by the present form of standard prospecting license. On the other hand his activity and outlay entitle him to some protection, if successful, which the old form of exploring license did not. In the absence of any suitable form of exclusive preliminary license, carrying with it definite rights, a *bona fide* prospector is always liable to be deprived of the fruits of his labours by others following in his tracks, taking advantage of his investigations. I, therefore, suggest an exploring license to be granted only after investigating the *bona fides* and the means of the applicant, which license should be exclusive for a limited period and should entitle him within the period to apply for and obtain a prospecting license over a more restricted area and eventually a mining lease.

At this stage the Commission adjourned till 11 a.m. to-day.

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PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

PRINCIPLE OF COMPULSION.

The report of the Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council on the Bill to provide for the extension of primary education in municipal districts in the Bombay Presidency other than the City of Bombay, and the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, are, in accordance with rule 25 of the Rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Legislative Council, are published.

The report of the Select Committee on the Bill runs as follows:—

We, the members of the Select Committee appointed to consider and report on the Bill to provide for the extension of primary education in municipal districts in the Bombay Presidency other than the City of Bombay (Bill No. II of 1917), have the honour to report as follows:—

The principal alterations which we have made in the bill are noted below against the clauses affected. The other modifications made in the text relate to matters of drafting to which it is unnecessary to allude.

Clause 2, *sub-clause* (1). *Attendance.*—As the enforcement of the act will in the main devolve upon the school committee under the orders of the municipality, we have altered this sub-clause so as to give the power of fixing the obligatory times of attendance at school to the school committee, subject to the approval of the prescribed educational authority.

Clause 2, *sub-clause* (2) *Eleven years.*—We have lengthened the period of compulsory attendance at school so as to include the whole of the child's eleventh year of age, as we think that this is the minimum period for which education should be continued if any lasting results are to be expected.

Clause 2, *sub-clause* (3). *Definition of parent.*—We have delected the words "is liable to support or," as they might lead to disputes regarding legal liability.

Clause 2. *Prescribed educational authority.*—As "the education department of the local government" would be construed as meaning the department of the secretariat which deals with educational matters, we have in clause 2, sub-clauses (1) and (6), substituted the phrase "prescribed educational authority." The actual educational officers on whom the several powers will be conferred will be specified in the rules.

Clause 4. *Adequate provision.*—Under the bill as introduced the municipality was compelled to make adequate provision for compulsory education before sanction could be given for the issue of a notification under clause 3. It would not however be practicable for the municipality to build or enlarge schools or to tax itself for that purpose, or to make final arrangements with respect to other matters which would be included in the term "provision," without a definite assurance that its intention to introduce compulsory education could be carried into effect. We consider that it the intention of the municipality is expressed by a resolution passed in the manner provided by revised clause 5, and the municipality also satisfies the local government of its *bona fides*, there will be no objection to the granting of sanction for the issue of a notification. We have therefore slightly altered the wording of clause 4, and have in revised clause 13 omitted the condition that the tax may be levied only when the notification under clause 3 is actually in force. We have however inserted words in clause 3 which will enable the notification to be expressed to take effect at any date later than the date of its issue. The usual procedure will then be to allow some period between the date of issue and the date when the notification is to come into operation, in order that the necessary preparations may be made by the municipality in the interval.

In municipal or other recognized schools.—It will be open to the municipality to make arrangements with the managers of aided or other recognized schools for the reception, without charging fees, of pupils liable under the act. This course will often be more feasible than extending municipal schools.

Clause 8. *Reasonable excuse.*—Certain additions and modifications have been made under this head mainly on the lines of the English Law (Elementary Education Act. 1870, section 74).

Clause 9. *Attendance order.*—We have provided that the attendance order shall be made by the school committee as we are of opinion that it is desirable to avoid having resourse to the magistrate until the necessity arises for a prosecution.

Clause 10. *Failure to cause child to attend school.*—The wording has been modified to give the magistrate power to go behind the attendance order and satisfy himself that there has been an actual contravention of the law.

Fine.—We have raised the maximum from three to five rupees.

Clause 11. *Employment of children.*—After carefully considering the English law relating to the employment of children of school-age in factories and workshops (Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, section 68; Elementary Education Act, 1876, section 5 (2) and also the recent proposals made for the revision of the law, and taking into account the provisions of the Indian Factories Act, 1911. we have left this clause substantially as it stood. But we are not in favour of permitting the employment of children of school-going age, because it appears to us that this must prejudice their health and education Apart from this question, moreover, we recognize that clause 12 is not complete as it does not provide for casual employment or such other exceptions as it may be necessary to make. But we are of opinion that, at any rate for some time, no practical difficulty is likely to occur, because no prosecution can be undertaken except on the complaint of the school committee, which will be able to exercise discretion, and because the present state of economic development in the mofussil is not such as to furnish intricate questions for decision.

Clause 13. *Education cess.*—This clause has been entirely recast. As it will be necessary in most cases to encourage municipalities to tax themselves for educational purposes we have omitted the sub-clause which imposed the condition of a resolution supported by the votes of two-thirds of the members present. We have also struck out the sub-clause which purported to ensure that the proceeds of the tax should be devoted solely to primary education; such a provision would be ineffectual because it would be open to a municipality to evade it by devoting less of the proceeds of other taxes to education. Again in view of the provisions of section 59 of the principal act, taxation imposed for educational purposes will always fall within the purview of that section. For the above reasons, therefore, we have framed clause 13 within restricted limits and have removed the definition of the education cess, which is not referred to elsewhere in the bill.

Clause 14. *Remission of fees.*—As under the bill when introduced it was open to the parent of any child to claim remission of fees, we are of opinion that the amount of fees received would be negligible. At the same time if some parents are exempted and others charged, the latter will pay twice over. We, therefore, consider that it should be explicitly provided that compulsory education should be free.

Inspection of schools by educational department.—(Original clause 16). Although, as we understand, this clause was expressly inserted under the advice of the Government of India, we desire to point out that the only schools at which attendance will be "recognized" schools As it will be optional to the educational authorities to give or withhold recognition, they will presumably in all cases make liberty to inspect a condition of recognition. We have therefore omitted this clause as unnecessary.

Clause 15. *Power to exempt.*—We recommend that this power, which was included in the late Mr. Gokhale's Bill (No. 8 of 1911) should be added to this bill, in order that Government may be enabled to exercise it in cases of children whose education cannot be conveniently arranged for, who should not be required to undergo the course of education which is compulsory in the district or for whose education sufficient provision is already made.

Clause 17. *Fines.*—We are of opinion that the municipality has a reasonable claim to the proceeds of fines.

Clause 18. *Rules.*—A general rule-making power appears necessary.

Saving clause.—(Original clause 18). This clause has been omitted, with the approval of Government, because there is nothing in the bill which affects the public revenues.

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EAST INDIES STATION NAVAL FUND.

Amount already acknowledged, Rs. Rs. 2,84,358-9-10; Part proceeds of Soldiers' Work Exhibition & Fete at Poona 2,3 August, 1917, Rs. 2,914-7-9; Burma Branch, Rs. 1,500; the Maharaja of Balrampur, Rs. 1,000; "Calcutta friends," Rs. 975; Ceylon Branch, Rs. 830; "Dharwar" per Mrs. E. G. Turner, Rs. 500; Sir Sassoon David (towards Rent of Depot), Rs. 500; The Administrator Porbandar State, Rs. 400; Sale Lady Scott's Postcards, Aug.-Septr.-Octr., Rs. 313; Ranikhet War Fund, Rs. 250; Revd. E. Hickox, Karachi, Rs. 150; Mrs. M. G. Carmichael, Rs. 150; Some Officials Porbandar State, Rs. 108-8-0; Messrs. Sorabji Pestonji & Co., Rs. 100; Women's Branch Bombay Presy, War and Relief Fund, Rs. 50; The Administrator, Cambay State, Rs. 50; Church Offertory at Porbandar, Rs. 30-8; The Administrator, Savantvadi, Rs. 25; Mrs. Mary Anderson, Rs. 15; Mr. H. C. Mules, C.S.I., M.V.O., Karachi, Rs. 15; Commander Farewell, C.I.E., arachi, Rs. 15; Mr. W. H. Neilson, Karachi, Rs. 15; Mrs. Wyndham Knight, Rs. 16; A ympathiser, Rs. 3; Anonymous, Rs. 5.

From Central Provinces, & Berar.—Lady Robertson's Fund, Rs. 1,000; Chattisgarh Feudatory States War Fund, Rs. 300; Raipur War Aid Fund, Rs. 200. Total Rs. 2,95,860-1-7.

Miscellaneous gifts have been received from Ladies of Manora, per Mrs. Mules; Miss A. Flude, Kodaikanal; Ladies of Porbandar, per Mrs. O'Brien; The Cawnpore Wollen Mills Co.; Lady Scott; Kolar Gold Field Club; and A. Forbes Smith, Esq.

Books, Magazines and Papers have been eceived from Mrs. Charles Priestley, Chaman; L. Napier, Esq., Poona; F. G. Hoskins, Esq., Kheri-Lakhimpur; Miss N. de C. Rennick, Ootacamund; Mrs. Monahan, Chapra; Mrs. eonard Lee, Muzafferpore; E. L. Crawford, Raipur; Major H. A. Gardiner, R.A., Simla; H. A. W. Bladen, Esq., Junagadh; Captain G. Hickman, D.S.O., R.I.M.; J. E. Aspinwall, Esq.; H. H. Kaur Sahib Pit Singh of Kapurthala; Miss A. Flude, Kodaikanal; Mrs. Proctor Sims, Porbandar; The Girl's High School, Amraoti; J. R Orfanidi, Esq. Junagadh; St. John's Ambulance Association. Moradabad, Mrs. Stevenson; Messrs. Sorabji Pestonji & Co.; S. de Cnazal. Esq., Nellore; Mrs. Anderson; The Port Officer, Bombay Mrs. O'Brien, Porbandar; Messrs. Cooper, Allen & Co., Ltd.; The Kolar Gold Field Club; V. M. Sanmugam, Esq.; Ceylon; Lieut. Comdr. Holmes, R.N., and other anonymous gifts.

The death took place at Maymyo on Friday at the age of 73 of Mr. J. A. Hannay. In the 'seventies he established the "Burma Herald" the first vernacular paper published in Burma which is still in existence. In 1847 he was appointed editor of the "Rangoon Gazette" with a proprietary share, and soon after became the sole proprietor. In 1850 he disposed of the business to Mr. D. Cay and joined in insurance business up to the time of his death.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut P F Adams, Durhams.
Second-Lieut J F Ames, North Staffords.
Captain D Aucutt, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut G F Austin, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut G C Blandy, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut P C Blissett, Honourable Artillery Company.
Captain D Brunton, Honourable Artillery Company.
Lieut J E Burleigh, Argyll and Sutherlands
Second-Lieut E B Butlerm, Field Artillery.
Captain L W Clements, Norfolks.
Lieut R Cozens-Hardy, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut F G Crisp, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut J H Davies, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut F Entwistle, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut J S Fifth, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut R G Goddard, Honourable Artillery Company.
Second-Lieut W E Grey, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut H F H L Hockaday, Devons.
Second-Lieut B W A James, Londons.
Major C M Kemp, Manchesters.
Lieut W E Littleboy, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut C N Loveday, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut H D Macpherson, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut R C D Moore, Honourable Artillery Company.
Captain E F H Murray, Honourable Artillery Company.
Second-Lieut A D R Rendle, Devons.
Second-Lieut W D C Sharp, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut R C Stable, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut G H Tigar, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut C H Todd, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut A T H Tunbridge, Berkshires.
Lieut W R Wacher, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut C White, Machine-gun Corps.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut W P Westwood, Suffolks.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut J Bryson, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut C O Findlay, Somersets.
Lieut J W Jeakes, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut T P White, Cameronians.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut A E Conibear, Liverpools.
Captain J L Speight, West Yorkshires.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut C de V Hinde, Berkshires.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut W Angel, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut L W Barker, Warwicks.
Captain R W Bateman, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut S Bayley, Londons.
Second-Lieut T H Bayliss, Engineers.
Second-Lieut A E Beith, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut H B Belder, Honourable Artillery Company.
Second-Lieut S Bennett, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut E O Bowman, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut C A Button, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G C Calvert, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut R Carr, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut S Cattell, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut J C Chaytor, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H Coop, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut C J Corbett, Honourable Artillery Company.
Second-Lieut J W H Craig, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut A C Craven, Bedfords.
Captain H J P Creagh, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut R H Cumming, Devons.
Lieut C W Dawney, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut W P Dayson, Welsh Regiment.
Captain L A Dickinson, Norfolks.
Captain F Dickinson, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut W G P Donaghy, Northumberlands.
Lieut P Doncaster, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut J A Dorey, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut S E Dreschfield, Flying Corps
Lieut J Duncan, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut S C East, Honourable Artillery Company.
Lieut P A M Edlin, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut W E Evans, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C A Fell, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut M Foyle, Honourable Artillery Company.
Lieut H A Freeman, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut L H Furnish, Suffolks.
Captain F A Garrett, Honourable Artillery Company.
Second-Lieut A Gilbert, Londons.
Second-Lieut E F K Graham, Bedfords.
Lieut W J H Grainger, Cyclist Corps.
Second-Lieut J M Green, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut C E Hadwen, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut E H Hallows, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W C Hannah, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W F Hatcher, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut H Haydock-Wilson, Manchesters.
Major W T Highet, Field Artillery.
Captain G C Hollis, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut S J Hollyoak, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut E J Holtham, Cyclist Corps.
Capain J Howard, Medicals.
Captain W Hunt, Londons.
Second-Lieut C L O Hutchinson, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut F A Kup, Honourable Artillery Company.
Captain R C Lavender, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut G Litchfield, Devons.
Second-Lieut D Livingston, Norfolks.
Lieut W B McCulloch, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Captain H A MacMillan, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J A Manson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G W Meatyard, Hampshires.
Captain F Metcalfe, Medicals.
Lieut W T C Moody, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F C Morgan, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut E F F Nailer, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut W J Norris, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut J P G Paterson, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Captain R P Prentys, Field Artillery.
Captain F C Pridham, Medicals.
Second-Lieut F G Proctor, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut F C Puddicombe, Devons.
Second-Lieut E Robinson, Machine-gun Corps
Capt R A Rochfort, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut H S A Ryley, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut L E Salter, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut C W Sandels, Honourable Artillery Company.
Lieut G J D Schumach, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut R P Scott, Norfolks.
Lieut W Sewell, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut L J Shelbourne, Honourable Artillery Company.
Lieut R D Simpson, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut C B Smith, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut E N Smith, Sherwoods.
Capt E G Snaith, Leicesters.
Capt E C J Spencer, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut P E Stephens, Devons.
Lieut S H Stokes, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut E Sutherns, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut S W G Tallis, Leicesters.
Capt A E W Thomas, West Kents.
Second-Lieut S I Thomas, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut S A Thompson, Honourable Artillery Company.
Lieut W C Townsend, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut H Vanstone, Engineers.
Second-Lieut H F Walshaw, Engineers.
Second-Lieut H S Walters, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut W L Walters, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut R E Watling, Essex.
Second-Lieut H R Wilks, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut A S Williams, Gordons.
Second-Lieut F Willis, Devons.
Second-Lieut H J B Woodfield, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut J B Wynne, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut J P W Wynne, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut A Young, Argyll and Sutherlands.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Capt A Norcross, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut S T Stephens, Devons.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut E P Fuller, West Surreys.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut B F Braithwaite, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J C Garrett, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J E Gopsill, Warwicks.
Lieut W H Harrop, East Lancashires
Second-Lieut P H Quarterman, Londons.
Capt G E Sanders, Warwicks.

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27-8-17

Second-Lieut A A Ward, Field Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Second-Lieut A Fleming, Cameronians.

PREVIOUSLY PRISONERS NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut L H Jennings, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut F A Samuels, East Surreys.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONER.

Second-Lieut G C Haldane, Argyll and Sutherlands.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut J Brightmore, Sherwoods.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut P A Curtois, Suffolks, should read Lieut.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.

KILLED.

Capt Trevor Edwards, Marine Lights.
Acting Capt David A Pipe, Marine Lights.
Lieut Peter Ligertwood, Marine Lights.
Lieut Francis C Balcombe, Marine Lights.
Lieut Douglas J Aldridge, Marine Lights.
Second-Lieut Thomas W Brogan, Marine Lights.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut Frederick C Mundy, Volunteer Reserve.
Second-Lieut Ernest C Bennett, Marine Lights.
Sub-Lieut William Fraser, Volunteer Reserve.

WOUNDED.

Acting Capt George A Newling, Marine Lights.
Acting Capt Brian G Evanson, Marine Lights.
Lieut John McB Woods, Marine Lights.
Lieut Warren Barclay, Volunteer Reserve.
Lieut George W W Denman Dean, Marine Lights.
Sub-Lieut John B Ramwell, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Bruce G Beale, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Frederick Blake, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Ivor Lloyd Evans, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Daniel G Drummond, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut James Matthew, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Frederick E Trenholm, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut John M Caldwell, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut George L Godfrey, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Harold B Briddon, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut John H Bessell, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Henry R Dyson, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Kenneth M Evans, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Joseph Clark, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Robert Barclay Brown, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Arthur M Ainley, Volunteer Reserve.
Acting Lieut Philip S Luce, Volunteer Reserve.
Acting Lieut William H Martin, Volunteer Reserve.
Second-Lieut Charles L C McKeand, Marine Lights.
Second-Lieut William C Williamson, Marine Lights.
Second-Lieut Edward E Trotman, Marine Lights.
Second-Lieut Eric Da Barnard, Marine Lights.
Surgeon Richard G Morgan, R. N.
Surgeon James N McB Ross, R. N.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut W R Bell, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut J Brenchley, Goldstreams.
Second-Lieut E W Crampton, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R T H Ellis, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F J Ellwood, East Yorks.
Captain J J Fleming, Northumberlands.
Lieut R W Frost, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R Galtry, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut H W Green, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieut F W R Greenhill, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut C Hands, Durhams.
Lieut H H Harter, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut G H Hemsley, Field Artillery.
Lieut-Colonel R A Hudson, West Yorks.
Captain D Jarintzoff, East Lancs.
Captain A F Kingdon, York and Lancs.
Lieut K McCulloch, Field Artillery.
Captain J A Meade, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut J A D Milne, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieut D H Mulcuck, Lincolns.
Captain J F Myers, Yorkshires.
Lieut N Newall, Welsh Guards.
Second-Lieut L R Parnell, Londons.
Second-Lieut A J Perrin, Yorks L I.
Captain J N F Pixley, Grenadiers.
Lieut R A Rail, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut H P C Rawlins, Yorks L I.
Second-Lieut B Roberts, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut M Rowland, Yorks L I.
Second-Lieut G E Sensicall, York and Lancs.
Lieut W E D Shortt, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieut A C V Smith, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut G Sturdy, York and Lancs.
Lieut J C D Tetley, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut J L Townsend, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F Welford, Yorkshires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut M P Bennet, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut S A H Dell, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut W I Gowns, Northumberlands.
Captain C W Grant, Royal Scots.
Captain J P Jameson, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut A McClelland, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut E S Pyne, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut W H S Roper, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut G M Smith, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut T E Warr, Dorsets.

DIED.

Second-Lieut A G Eleven, Suffolks.
Lieut G E Story, Engineers.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut H Andrews, Field Artillery.
Captain G A Angel, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E C Ash, Field Artillery.
Lieut-Col. W A J Barker, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut E J Barnes, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut E A B Belt, Coldstreams.
Captain P T O Boult, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J Brash, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut C H Burriss, Yorkshires.
Lieut G Cassie Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut D McK Christelow, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut M F T Cleaver, Field Artillery.
Lieut W E E Collins, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut G S Cooper, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut D Craig, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut S N Currie, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut F N S Darby, Royal Scots.
Captain E P Dark, Medicals.
Second-Lieut E Davies, Yorkshire L I.
Second-Lieut N G Deed, Field Artillery.
Capt A G Donald, Field Artillery.
Lieut W B Douglas-Drummond, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J P Eastwood Sherwoods.
Captain G H Elliott, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C Fellowes, Scots Guards.
Lieut A L Fenwick, Lincolns.
Lieut E G A Fitzgerald, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut J G L Freegard, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut B J Gadsden, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J C V Grundy, West Ridings.
Major H H Hanworth, Field Artillery.
Lieut L W Harpham, Field Artillery.
Captain F W Heath, Londons.
Lieut B T M Hebert, Welsh Guards.
Second-Lieut J Henderson, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut H W Hepburn, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Major A C W Hobson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut D W Howard, Londons.
Second-Lieut T M Hume, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H Y Irwin, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut A J S Jackson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G H Jackson, Field Artillery.
Lieut S Jackson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F S Kennewell, Engineers.
Second-Lieut B M Laing, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut D A Larder, Field Artillery.
Captain J A Liley, Medicals.
Second-Lieut N W Limb, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut J L C Loake, Machine Gun Corps.
Sec-Lt S Machin, Machinegun Corps.
Rev. J Macneill, Chaplain.
Captain D G Miller, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut J V Mitchell, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut G Moore, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F S Moses, Garrison Artillery.
Captain Sir A L M Napier, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut G J McC Nicoll, Scottish Borderers.
Captain J D O'Kell, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut G M Oliver, Scots Guards.
Major R T Osborne, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C R Philip, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut B J Pielow, Yorkshire L I.
Major G P Pollitt, Engineers.
Lieut R H Pringle, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut W A Rees, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut T H Rhodes, Welsh Fusiliers.

DHUNJISHAW NOV 11

Lieut J Rigby, Field Artillery.
Lieut J B W Robertson, Northumberlands.
Capt H C E Ross, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieut G T S Rumball, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut-Colonel R E F Shaw, Londons.
Lieut H W Stansfeld, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut D M Steel, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut T G Steele, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut H W Stewart, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut L Stocks, Seaforths
Capt P H Tapp, Coldstreams
Capt J V Taylor, Welsh Guards
Second Lieut A Thomas, Field Artillery.
Lieut N Thornhill, Grenadiers.
Lieut P C Trotter, Household Battalion.
Capt C A M Van Milligen, Rifle Brigade
Second-Lieut B Wade, West Kents.
Second-Lieut F E Wallington, Field Artillery.
Capt J Warnock, Engineers.
Second-Lieut G T Webster, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut S L Wellington, Rifle Corps.
Capt A B Wightman, Manchesters.
Lieut F B Williams, Wynne Welsh Guards.
Second-Lieut W D Wilson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R E T Windover, Field Artillery.
Lieut J C Witherspoon, Durhams.
Second-Lieut J A Young, Yeomanry.
Major W R Young, Field Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut G H Shepherdson, Northumberlands.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Capt A Hardman, Yorks Light Infantry.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut A S C Barnard, York and Lancs.
Second-Lieut A. Eade, Yorkshires.
Lieut H Firth, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut F W Gibbes, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut G C G Grosse, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut P C Norton, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J H K Salter, Flying Corps.
Lieut H Stevenson, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F Stone-Wootten, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut W W Vick, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut I J Woods, West Yorks.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW MISSING.

Second-Lieut V A Field, West Surreys.

PRISONER.

Capt K Atkin, Medicals.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Lieut B H B Allen, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut M W Kennedy, Scots Fusiliers.

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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 11th Nov. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.814 Inch
Temperature of Air	78.2 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.6 "
Dew Point	67.1 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.691 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	1.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	85.0 "
Minimum do.	71.3 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N.ENE.NW.NNW.N.
Movement of Wind do. do.	170 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Nov	h.	m	ft.	in	Nov	h.	m	ft.	in
Mon.	12	m	9	15	26 0	12	m	3	21	10 10
			10	16a	27 2		m	3	33a	10 7
Tues.	13	m	9	54	26 4	13	m	4	2	10 6
			10	51a	28 0			4	5a	15 11
Wed.	14	m	10	32	26 7	14	m	4	42	10 3
			11	27a	28 7			4	38a	15 5
Thur.	15	m	11	10	23 9	15	m	5	22	10 2
							m	5	12a	15 0
Fri.	16	m	0	4	29 0	16	m	6	2	10 2
			11	48a	26 8			5	47a	14 11
Sat.	17	m	0	42	29 1	17	m	6	42	10 3
			0	27a	26 6			6	23a	15 1
Sun.	18	m	1	21	28 11	18	m	7	23	10 6
			1	9a	26 8			7	2a	15 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Nov.	Sunrise:	Sunset
" 12 (Monday)	" 6h. 44m.	" 6h. 1m.
" 13 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 45m.	" 6h. 1m.
" 14 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 45m.	" 6h. 1m
" 15 (Thursday)	" 6h. 46m.	" 6h. 1m.
" 16 (Friday)	" 6h. 46m.	" 6h. 1m.
" 17 (Saturday)	" 6h. 47m.	" 6h. 1m.
" 18 (Sunday)	" 6h. 47m.	" 6h. 1m.

Phases of the Moon:—

	d.	h.	m.
Last Quarter	6	10	53.5 p.m.
New Moon	14	11	58.5 p.m.
First Quarter	22	3	58.8 a.m.
Full Moon	29	0	11.3 a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT,

The following is a summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 12th November, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature continues in defect except at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess. Temperature continues in defect except in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Temperature continues in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the north-western districts and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect except in Berar; night temperature is also below normal in the north-western districts but has risen and is now in excess in the south-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Temperature is in defect at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are very lightly clouded in the north Bombay Deccan and the adjacent parts of north Hyderabad and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect during the day but in excess at night in Hyderabad. It is in defect at night in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The depression in the Bay of Bengal has advanced in a nearly western direction and its centre lies to-day about 100 miles to the east of Madras. Rainfall due to it has been nearly general on the north Coromandel Coast and local in the Madras Deccan. Nearly general rain has fallen also in Malabar.

Nearly general rain is likely on the north Coromandel Coast and in the Madras Deccan, local rain in Hyderabad and Malabar and some showers in the south Bombay Deccan and south-east Madras. A few showers are possible in the south-east Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 12th of November, 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (th Nov.)						
Jask						
Do. (th Nov.)						
Muskat						
Do. (11th Nov.)	88.9	75.2	53	0		−0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	81.9	50.8	56	0		0
Rawalpindi	71.7	39.3	57	0		−0.09
Lahore	77.6	44.4	79	0		0
Hissar						
Ambala	76.7	46.3	84	0		−0.25
Delhi	75.1	54.5	61	0		−0.04
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	78.5	50.2	65	0		−0.03
Mainpuri	80.3	50.9	70	0		−0.11
Jhansi	74.1	49.7	58	0		−0.05
Cawnpore	79.0	53.5	72	0		−0.29
Allahabad	80.7	56.0	77	0		−0.18
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	87.1	49.6	55	0		0
Karachi	82.5	62.0	59	0		−0.05
Ajmer	76.0	43.8	77	0		−0.01
Jaipore	76.7	47.4	54	0		−0.01
Kotah	77.6	52.6	54	0		0
Mount Abu	69.2	51.9	19	0		0
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	80.4	51.5	71	0		0
Dwarka	82.8	62.2	74	0		0
Veraval	87.3	59.6	52	0		0
Rajkot	82.1	45.8	51	0		−0.14
Bhavnagar Para	82.6	53.4	68	0		0
Surat	87.1	57.7	56	0		−0.06
Ahmedabad	85.7	57.6	41	0		0
Deesa	83.0	47.3	57	0		−0 04
Neemuch	77.8	47.4	48	0		0
Indore	79.8	46.9	57	0		−0.10
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	77.1	57.3	76	0		−0.22
Saugor	79.2	53.6	51	0		−0.14
Hoshangabad	80.3	50.4	54	0		−0.23
Khandwa	81.4	50.1	48	0		−0.21
Akola	87.0	50.0	45	0		−0.28
Amraoti	85.1	57.5	44	0		−0.19
Nagpur	84.6	56.8	50	0		−0.56
Chanda	80.7	66.2	72	0		−0.49
Raipur	79.3	67.7	72	0		−0 31
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.0	69.5	77	0		−0.32
Ratnagiri	89.5	69.3	64	0.73		+0.30
Marmugao	82.3	72.9	83	1.15		+0.51
Karwar	85.4	70.5	94	0		−1.49
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	83.9	51.2	58	0		−0.28
Ahmednagar	83.0	54.5	62	0		−0.38
Poona	85.4	57.3	75	0.27		−0 37
Sholapur	87.3	63.7	53	0		−0.09
Bijapur	83.0	68.8	59	0		−0.59
Belgaum	81.9	63.5	80	0.20		−1 05
Aurangabad	85.4	63.8	31	0		−0.29
Nizamabad (Indur)	79.0	56.7	76	0		−0.45
Hyderabad	79.5	68.2	84	0		−0.80
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	86.0	73.4	81	0.43	0.45	−1.45
Calicut	86.3	76.1	78		0	−3.00
Cochin	85.6	74.2	82	0.47	2.57	−1.86
Colombo	85.6	77.8	74	0.14	3.57	−2.19
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.1	72.2	98	1.05	1 39	−2 25
Bellary	82.3	71.6	69		0.22	−1.08
Cuddapah	74.7	71.2	93	0 50	0.65	−0.98
Madras	76.9	73.0	91	0.38	1.99	−2 94
Bangalore	72.5	64.8	91	0.01	0.01	−2.02
Coimbatore	84 2	70.1	82		1.48	−0.19
Trichinopoly	89.1	74.6	70		2.98	+0.72
Negapatam	87.5	77.7	83		5 42	−1.25

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 12th November, 1917, was 30.035 Inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either merourial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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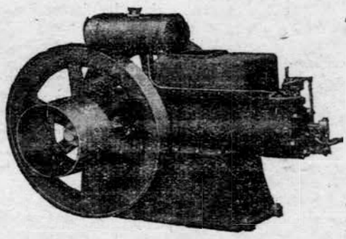

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by BENJAMIN GUY HORNIMAN, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Bombay.